The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 190 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12. 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug	Salsett	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd ,,	India	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya	7000	....	....
26th ,,	Sabette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	5000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	....
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan
FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons
20th Febry.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
27th ,,	Marmora	10500	....	....
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Marmora	11000	....	....
27th	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China	8000	....	....
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	12500
17th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India	8000	....	....
1st May	Caledonia	8000	....	....
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	14th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	12th Aug.	2 se ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
25 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	....	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	....	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	6415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st Class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	469	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	787

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include free passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	15th July 1914.
S. S. "Umona"*	5,500	24th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
Acquno
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ltd., beg to give notice that notwithstanding the very heavy demand for stores and Provisions they have still large supplies on hand.

Necessary arrangements have been completed to secure adequate supplies for the Christmas Season.

The rates it is hoped will be about the same as those quoted in their catalogues.

For first class Provisions and Stores you should send your orders to

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY POONA.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
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THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Sat. 15th Aug. *6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "LHASA" on Saturday 15th August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "KASARA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomeran and Busreh.

FOR KARACHII AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,008 tons on Friday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freights and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
12th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. S.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. S.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. S.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	598	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include the passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

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And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 143.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
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INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
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THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

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(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 415.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 350.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	36,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lihoyang	Osaka
Changchun		Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen	(Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow		Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin		Fengtien	Shanghai
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Honolulu		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe		Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles		New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., on Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,979
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

A SPECIAL EVENING BOOK-KEEPING CLASS will be formed from 17th August for L. C. C. Exams. 1915. Rs. 6 p.m. ALEXANDRA COML. COLLEGE. Opt. Whiteaway. 3524.

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL CLASS of J. N. SHOPKEEPER, Officies d'Academie, for businessmen, clerks, students, amateurs and others. Simplest method. Terms very low. Apply care of Esplanade H. School, Fort. 3420

A COMPLETE COURSE in French, German or English for a guinea only. Also violin and piano for beginners by a gentleman. Apply sharp to Box No. 803, C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3512

BOARD-RESIDENCE—In good central position. Good airy Rooms and all modern conveniences and Lift with English married couple, suit bachelors; for immediate entrance. Apply to No.539, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT, Forbes Building, Homo Street, is an ALL BRITISH CONCERN and the safest place for keeping all VALUABLES in these troublous times. 3495

AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Bandra, would like to take pupils for piano and mandolin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2238

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 3058

WANTED.

WANTED for High School LADY or CHRISTIAN MALE TEACHERS to teach lower classes. Apply Box No. 801 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3496

WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as TUTOR to any European gentleman desirous of learning Persian, Urdu.
Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

WANTED—CURRENT ORDINARY and OFFICIAL STAMPS of India and Native States. Great Britain or Colonies of values from 6 as. upwards, used in small or large quantities. Apply stating lowest prices, to B. S. 11, Church Gate St., Bombay. 3472

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITETD.—WANTED a European or Anglo-Indian expert ELECTRIC FITTING CHARGEMAN for the Carriage Repair Shop at Perambur; maximum salary of the appointment Rs. 7 per day, consolidated for 30 days a month. Applications with full particulars of qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., with certificates of character must be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, and submitted not later than the 22nd August, 1914. 2240

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
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Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
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11, Humum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. D pt., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.
Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for the Branch INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, UJJAIN. Pay up to Rs. 75/-/- p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply to H. M. BULL, M.A., (CANTAB), Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, LASHKAR-GWALIOR. 3505

WANTED a TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate Eurasian with knowledge of Wireless preferred.—Good readers only may apply with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3497

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H. P. Initial salary Rs. 35 with a local allowance of Rs. 7. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Customs House. 3525

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. VA BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of Honorary Physician and Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, which will fall vacant on 1st October, 1914.
Applications, with testimonials, should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, by the 17th August, 1914.
L. F. CHILDE,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
3515 J. J. Hospital.
Bombay, 10th August, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—RIGHT of CUTTING GRASS on about 20 acres of land situated at Ithan Thana. Apply to Mr. MIRZA SOLICITOR, No. 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3526

FOR SALE:—2 IRON BEDSTEADS with spring and cotton mattresses net mosquitos with rods. Good as new Rs. 50/- Apply to Box No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3510

TO BE LET.

TO SUBLET DAVAR VILLA Sea Side Bandra, reasonable terms till end of October. Apply Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, Secretary, Bombay. 3506

TO BE LET—Suite of rooms at Hornby Road suitable for office or consulting rooms. Apply Mr. Chotalia C/o NICHOLSON DENTIST Hornby Road. 3502

NOTICES.

RE NOWROJI MERWANJI DUBASH.

INSOLVENT.

PERSONS holding DISHONOURED CHEQUES OF THIS INSOLVENT are requested to send them to the undersigned at their Office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, for the purpose of the INSOLVENT'S PUBLIC EXAMINATION IN THE HIGH COURT (IN INSOLVENCY). Persons who had held DISHONOURED CHEQUES of the Insolvent which cheques were TAKEN BACK BY THE INSOLVENT from them will also be good enough to apprise the undersigned about it, with all particulars.
Dated this 8 day of August, 1914.
ARDESHAR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. S. B. MUNSHI,
Oppg. Creditor.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the official year 1914-15 of 200 four-wheeled covered goods wagons 5ft. 6in gauge, body 21ft. 0in. long and 9ft. 6in. wide inside.
2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of these wagons except those detailed below:—
Wheels and axles.
Axle boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw couplings.
Vacuum break gear.
Buffers and springs.
Drawbars and springs.
These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India by December next.
3. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.
4. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract, date of delivery, etc., can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.
5. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed cover should be superscribed "Tenders for Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914.
6. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 23rd July, 1914. 3427

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders are invited for the quarrying and supply of stone metal, building stone and rubble from a new quarry to be opened shortly on the company's land at Virar.
Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar and will be received up to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st October, 1914.
C. COLLINS,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
250 Bombay Division.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following:—
(1) For erecting and fixing a still of 100 Mds. Mahua Flowers complete with Copper Coil, Swan Neck, Outlet Sluice Valve, Steam Valve, Discharge Sluice Valve, Manhole, Pipes, Bolts and other requisites, etc., complete with charge of fitting.
(2) Three Vats for storing liquor, size 10 by 9ft. per vat.
(3) Five fermenting Vats with valve, size 10 by 6ft. per vat.
The Tenders should be submitted to the Undersigned on 20th August, 1914.
The size with thickness of planks of Vats and weight of Copper Coil and Swan Neck should be mentioned. Also the name of makers and particulars of Outlet Sluice Valve, Steam Valve, Discharge Sluice Valve and Manhole should be mentioned in the Tender.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender or to assign any reason for its non-acceptance.
Any other particulars required can be had from the office of the Undersigned.
GAJPAT RAI,
Muntazim Bahadur,
Commissioner of Customs & Excise,
Gwalior Government.
Dated Motimahal, Gwalior,
The 7th August, 1914. 2240

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Forty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on Wednesday the 12th day of August at 5 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1915, and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th July to 12th August both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during Office hours.
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Certificates of this Company will be handed over to Shareholders on and from the 12th instant during Office Hours at the Registered office of the Company on production of the Call and Temporary Receipts duly endorsed by the holders.
By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
13, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th August, 1914. 3517

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. COOVERJEE LIMJIBHOY NARIMAN of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.
Any person or persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions 14 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura 13th Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 37 6/9 Square Yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4805 New No. 11145 Old Survey No. 4342 and New Survey No. 6862 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2241 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by New Kamatipura Street on or towards the West by vacant land of Muncherji Edalji on or towards the North by Kamatipura 13th Street and on or towards the South by vacant ground of Muncherjee Edaljee.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 46 Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2150 and Street No. 86 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4387 New No. 11028 Old Survey No. 4120 New Survey No. 6520 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mulloo Bajana on or towards the West by the property of Shivlingu Hookaji on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 14th Street and on or towards the South by Sweeper's passage.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 37 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 2149 and Street No. 84 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4588 New No. 11029 Old Survey No. 4121 New Survey No. 6521 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Ruttonji Wajeer on or towards the West by the property of Limjibhoy Sorabji on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 14th Street and on or towards the South by Sweeper's passage.
Dated this 11th day of August 1914.
FORBES & Co.,
3523 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits in the name of CHAMPUKLAL KHIMCHAND late of Bombay Hindu Jain Inhabitant a share broker .....Deceased.
NANABHAI KHIMCHAND of Bombay Hindu Jain Inhabitant a share broker residing at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August 1914.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & CO.,
3522 Petitioners Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of MOTILAL MADHAVJI late of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant employee in the firm of Allana Munji .....Deceased.
KASIBAI widow of the said MOTILAL MADHAVJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant the sole executrix according to the tenor of the said will residing at Gulalwady without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 4th day of August 1914.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI,
3528 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in General that the prices of our FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES de LUXE remain unaltered. The prices are enhanced only of Dutch Havana Cigars and American Tobaccos and Cigarettes.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
3503 117/125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an auction sale held on the 29th day of July last at the instance of Messrs. VITHALDAS VANMALIDAS and HARIVALLABHDAS BECHARDAS and BAI MAHALAXMIBAI daughter of GORDHANDAS VANMALIDAS Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of Gordhandas Vanmalidas, our client Mr. Maganlal Hargowandas has purchased free from all incumbrances and claims the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, trust possession, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground formerly a portion of one of the Mazagaon estates called the Farm of Pochkhari of Bhandarwada together with the messuage tenement dwelling house of Bunglow standing thereon situate lying and being at Mazagaon outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22 New No. 16251 Old Survey No. 37 New Survey No. 3622 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4769 (1) and Street No. 20 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mazagaon Road on or towards the West and South by the property of the Lessor. D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram and on or towards the North by the covered and uncovered parts of the common passage called Hemming way Road.
SECONDLY.—A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 42 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3622 and bounded on the East-North and West by the property of the said D. B. Chitnis and Motilal Dalpatram Desai and on the South partly by the property of Archbishop of Bombay and partly by the land of the said Lessors.
Dated this 11th day of August, 1914.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3527 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY will be held at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, on Wednesday the 12th August 1914, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1911-1912.
2. To appoint auditors for 1913-1914.
3. To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas who retired by rotation, but is eligible for re-dection.
By order of the
Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary,
Bombay Native Dispensary.
3451

NOTICE.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Secretary of State has agreed to Telegraphic Transfers being sold on London, at the rate of 1s. 3 27-32d. the rupee. Telegraphic Transfers on London issued at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay this week and until further notice will be granted at this rate instead of at the previously notified rate of 1s. 3 13-16d. the rupee. Applications for this week should reach the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, before 1-30 (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August.
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, the 10th August, 1914. 2242

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oils:—

Snowflake	Devoes
White Rose	Elephant
Chester	

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
3477

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAREL KALACHOWKI ROAD, PAREL ROAD, SEEVRI CROSS ROAD, AND ABDUL REHMAN SREET, WITHOUT THE FORT, OF BOMBAY.
High Court Suit No. 496 of 1913.
Haji Abdoola Haji Mahomed .....Plaintiff.
v.
Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed and others .....Defendants.
Under instructions from Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the said suit on the 19th day of March 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the following days, times and places, the following valuable landed properties.
LOT NO. 1.
PAREL, KALA CHOWKI ROAD PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, AT 4 P.M., (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant land of Foras tenure, situate, lying and being at Parel Kalachowki Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,680 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and new survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 8390 and 8392 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Road.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD and Co., (*Contd.*).

Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 168 New No. C/16782 and new survey No. 1/2511, 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by the property of Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, on the West by Lot No. 2 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company and on the south by the property of Rachel Mill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 8390 and 8392 and Street No. 61 and 65 Kala Chowki Road.
Particulars of Lot ...No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with six chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3439 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under old No. 168. New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511, 3B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 1 on the west by Lot No. 3 on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company and on the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos 7502, 7503, 8386, 8387, 8388 and 8389 and Street Nos. 101, 103, 53, 55, 57, 59.
Particulars of Lot No. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Forms Land or ground together with a chawl, standing thereon,—situate, lying and being at Parel Kala Chowki Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1032 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under old No. 168, New No. C/16782 and New Survey No. 1/2511 and 3 B/2511 and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2, on the west by Parel Road, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mills Co., and on the south by a passage and beyond by the property of Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 7501 and Street No. 99, Kala Chowki Road.

LOT NO. 4: PAREL ROAD PROPERTY, ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1914, at 5 P.M., (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,538 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of the Parsi orphanage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 1039 (1), 1039 (2), 1039 (3), 1039 (4), 1039 (5) and Street Nos. 143A. 175, 147—169, 71, 171A, 73, 173A, 173B.

LOT NO. 5: SEEVRI CROSS ROAD PROPERTY ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1914, AT 5 P.M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.
Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Tocca tenure together with a chawl, a bungalow, a dyeing factory (with a boiler and tubs) and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Seevri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25904 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4/2184 and 2/2182, 3—4/2185 and 8/2186, 12.2186, 14/2186, 1/2194 and 2/2183 1A—2/2189, 2/2185, 6A/2184, 5/2213, 6/218, and 1/2186, 4/2213, 6/2213, 1/2185, 4/2186, 6/2183, 1/2179, 5—7/2186, 11/2185, 7/2187, A7/2187, 8/2185, and 11/2186, 3a/2213, 3b/2213, 4/2194, 8b/2184, 8a/2184, 3/2194, 2—12/2193, 13/2186, 3/2186, 13/2185, 510/2185, 3/2182, 7/2183 and 7/2184, 2/2194 and 5b/2214, 5a/2213, and 2/a/2194, 9/2186, 14/2185 and 2-10/-2186, 9/2185, 2-12/2188 and 6/2187, 2/2213, 5/2187 and 1-13/2188, 7-15/2185, 7/2213, 5/2184 and bounded on the East by Seewri Cross Road, on the West by the Vacant land of Jassin Britto and others, on the North by the property of Haji Saleh Mahomed Habib and on the South by the property of Haji Jousub Haji Sooleman Tar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 2131-32 and 34, 44 and Street Nos. 827, 822A, 825-26 etc.

LOT NO. 6: ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY ON SATURDAY THE 5TH SEPTEMBER 1914 AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1440, New No. 7189, old Survey No. 1066 and New Survey No. 1972 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on the North by the property of Memon Moosa Haji Hassam and on the south by the property of Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 21 and street No. 85.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustum Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 79, Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th August, 1914.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor, "Bansilal Villa" Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich French crystal glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, spoons and forks, telescopic dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dinner wagons, drawing room suite lined silk plush, drawing room fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, gent's bicycle, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. Rodenfuser Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & C. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S. T.)

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brongham in good order.
1 Second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
EXCLUSIVE BOOKING
OF THE
SENSATIONAL SCREEN PLAY
INTO
THE ABYSS
OR
THE CAR OF DESTRUCTION
Though not didactic it brings home the great lesson.
"AS A MAN SOWS SO SHALL HE REAP"
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS!!!
OF THIS
FILM IN ENGLAND.
See our full list of Pictures.
ATHLETIC EXERCISES IN THE FRENCH ARMY.
See our allies train for war
2. WIFFLES: THE FLOWER OF CHIVALRY
The famous Pathe Comedian.
3. PATHE'S GAZETTE
The last you'll see for weeks
4. INTO THE ABYSS
Our Star Drama
5. JIM THE TERROR OF LADIES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m
POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management.

AMUSEMENTS.

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That master juggler.
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Your favourite singer.
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Another great night at the old Gaiety.
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SUPER-AERO ACROBATS.
WONDERFUL IN THE AIR.
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ADDIE LEIGH
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A CHARACTER COMEDIENNE
WITH A STYLE
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MEREDITH AND ADNIL
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NEW AND ORIGINAL
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A FINE STAR DRAMA.
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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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THE MANAGER.

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Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

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A STRONG-STORIED DRAMA WITH PLENTY OF THRILLS.

Blackmail, attempted suicide, train-jumping, burning tenements, hidden document, etc. Just the sort of action and incident the public like to see and talk about.

MAKE SURE YOU SEE THIS FINE FEATURE.

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ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

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FORECAST OF THE WAR.

The Special Forecast of the War made for the "Bombay Chronicle," August 7th, will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

MOTOR DRIVING taught by an expert in his own car at rates defying competitors, K. H. LUSKERI, Tribhowan Torrance, Girgam. 3416b.

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"AUTUMN METING,,
23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
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80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th August, 1914, was 29·955 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 10th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.810	inches
Temperature of Air	80.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	,,
Dew Point	76.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.876	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.9	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,SSW,WSW	
Movement of Wind do.	139 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.31 inches.	
Total fall during month	4.30	,,
Do. do. year	52.26	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0.20	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.	ug.	h. m.	ft in.
Tu	11	m 2 17 a	25 11	11	m 7 52	18 7
		16	26 9		n 8 34 a	17 7
W	12	m 2 52	25 5	12	n 8 23	19 5
		2 42 a	26 1		9 5a	17 11
Th	13	m 31 31	24 10	13	m 8 56	20 5
		3 11 a	25 5		41 a	18 3
F	14	n 4 20	24 4	14	m 39	21 4
		3 46 a	24 9		10 31 a	18 7
S	15	5 9	24 1	15	m 11 5	22 1
		m 4 35	24 1		11 45 a	18 8
S	16	m 7 10	24 2	16	m 1 27	17 2
		5 52 a	23 8			22 2
M	17	m 8 40	25 0	17	m 1 3	18 7
		7 23 a	23 8		2 30 a	21 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 10m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 9m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m	,, 7h. 9m
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 8m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 7m
,, 16 (Sunday	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 7m
,, 17 (Monday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 7h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Apoges, August 12th, 3-3h, p.m.; Last quarter 14th. 6h. 26-0m a.m.; New Moon, 21st, 5h. 26-5 p.m. Perigee, 24th. 0-0h. p.m.; First quarter, 28th, 10h. 22-5m, a.m.; Full Moon, Sept, 4th, 7h. 81-2m. p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The monsoon rainfall has decreased generally except in North-east India and South Peninsula. The disturbance in Kashmir also has decreased in intensity. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, South-east Madras, the North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in North-east Baluchistan, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

Principal amount are:—Table Island two inches; Victoria Point, Mergui and Tavoy one and a half; Moulmein one; Dibrugarh three; Cherrapunji eight; Dhubri two; Darjeeling one; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Hazaribagh two; Naya Dumka, Delhi, Harnai one; Kotah three-quarters; Ahmedabad one and a half; Mercara one; Calicut, Negapatam one and a hlf; Cuddalore two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in South-east Punjab, West United Province, increase in Bihar, Orissa and Deltaic Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.50in., Hissar 0.27in. and Delhi 1.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Temperature is in defect except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.26in., Mainpuri 0.14in., Jhansi 0.39in., Cawnpore 0.27in. and Allahabad 0.34in. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.84in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Karachi and in defect at Bikaner. Day temperature below normal also at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain on the Kathiawar coast; Veraval has had 0.20in., Surat 0.11in. and Ahmedabad 1.42in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay and Karwar have had 0.41in. each, Ratnagiri 0.45in. and Mormugao 0.32in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad but in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in Malabar, Gujarat and south-east Madras but has decreased considerably in the east Punjab and Rajputana and to some extent in the United Provinces while in the Deccan and the central parts of the country it has been generally insignificant. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces and the east Punjab, fairly general in south-east Madras and Gujarat, and local in Hyderabad, east Rajputana. Isolated hsowers have occurred in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Gujarat and a few showers in east Rajputana, the central parts of the country, the Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 11th of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	101.1	82.0	77	0.00		0.00
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	83.2	76.1	82	0.53		0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.2	77.8	68	0.01	?	?
Rawalpindi	87.7	67.0	90	0.03	?	?
Lahore	85.0	73.3	91	0.08	14.68	5.51
Sirsa	87.0	72.6	84	0.27	11.80	..
Ambala	88.7	75.1	89	0.50	16.38	1.86
Delhi	91.2	..	86	1.19	14.24	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.2	75.5	83	0.26	21.53	6.31
Mainpuri	86.6	75.9	89	0.14	11.07	—3.13
Jhansi	88.7	75.5	79	0.39	20.71	—0.99
Cawnpore	88.0	76.5	93	0.27	15.88	—2.24
Allahabad	87.1	77.5	82	0.39	20.43	0.78
SIND AND RAJPU AT						
Jacobabad	101.3	83.8	74	..	4.28	2.46
Karachi	89.9	81.0	83	..	6.20	1.39
Ajmer	81.5	75.0	86	..	10.16	—1.55
Jaipore	86.2	74.1	82	0.05	21.21	8.42
Kotah	90.6	76.6	73	0.84	19.47	3.19
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	80.2	80.8	80	..	12.07	1.69
Veraval	82.0	79.2	85	0.20	9.42	—3.39
Rajkot	89.1	75.1	83	0.03	18.3	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	75.4	86	0.07	24.22	12.31
Surat	87.1	76.5	91	0.11	40.40	12.95
Ahmedabad	92.6	74.7	90	1.42	26.45	5.93
Deesa	90.2	75.1	88	..	20.01	5.14
Neemuch	86.0	73.0	85	..	19.14	3.32
Indore	84.3	72.8	84	0.02	15.61	—3.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	74.9	92	..	29.26	—3.84
Saugor	82.5	72.8	91	..	24.63	—2.30
Hoshangabad	85.7	74.0	92	0.15	33.67	5.61
Khandwa	87.0	73.4	90	..	17.19	0.81
Akola	85.4	73.5	77	..	13.68	—4.45
Amraot	87.1	73.3	79	..	12.94	—5.79
Nagpur	87.8	75.6	77	0.03	22.96	—4.34
Chanda	89.1	77.0	76	..	20.71	—8.96
Raipur	88.7	76.6	92	..	22.06	—6.43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	77.5	93	0.41	51.31	3.11
Ratnagiri	83.7	75.1	83	0.45	91.41	19.49
Mormugao	84.3	75.7	96	0.32	76.73	6.88
Karwar	82.0	75.4	92	0.41	10612	18.53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	71.7	72	..	11.90	1.48
Ahmednagar	88.1	69.1	73	0.06	9.74	0.42
Poona	82.0	70.3	87	0.02	22.34	8.69
Sholapur	92.0	70.1	83	0.00	18.58	2.95
Bijapur	89.3	69.2	79	..	8.45	—0.14
Belgaum	78.2	68.2	91	0.08	77.71	41.67
Aurangabad	87.3	70.4	86	..	17.48	3.78
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.7	73.5	81	0.04	38.17	19.25
Hyderabad	81.6	72.9	81	0.17	22.91	10.17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.0	71.0	95	0.49	93.95	9.49
Calicut	84.1	?	95	1.25	74.92	1.95
Cochin	85.2	73.7	90	0.83	51.51	—5.19
Colombo	85.9	74.8	84	0.20	15.03	1.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	92.3	78.1	80	0.02	12.32	—0.57
Bellary	95.7	73.1	66	0.06	1.95	—2.43
Guddapah	95.5	76.5	66	0.03	8.19	—1.05
Madras	91.4	73.5	96	0.53	6.22	—1.41
Bangalore	88.0	66.8	72	0.06	5.81	—2.83
Coimbator	89.2	71.8	78	..	2.74	—0.64
Trichinopoly	95.5	74.3	82	0.70	2.53	—1.16
Negapatam	84.1	73.5	93	1.35	3.18	—1.33

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 10th.

SS Angus — Layzell — Calcutta July 8
SS Umona — Rivers — Natal July 25

DEPARTURES.

August 11th.

SS Montebello — Smith — Hull via Karachi
The following vessels obtained portclearance yesterday.
SS Singu — Reid — Rangoon
SS Arcadia — Barcham — Shanghai via Colombo.
The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer — Palitana — for Persian Gulf
Tuesday, August 11th 1914.

S.S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 28th, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Umona:—The steamer Umona, 1,291 tons, Captain G. Rivers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal which port she had left on July 25th, with a cargo of coal and 19 passengers.

S.S. Singu:—The steamer Singu 1913 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, will sail today for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Arcadia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co., steamer Arcadia, 3,567 tons, Captain S. Barcham, will sail to-day for Shaghai via Colombo with a general, same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru, left Singapore for Colombo, via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 9th instant.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
C & B	City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
H.	Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
L.	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
M	Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalla	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Beskbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Itora	Chidley	M. M. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
9	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
2.	Taiyabi	Kass .... R. E. Colin & Co	
4	Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
5	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6.	Nurnai	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6	Itota	Butler	M. M. & Co
14	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
16	Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sarasvati	Moola	B.O. S.N. Co. Ltd.
Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

OFFSIDE B.

Sangola	Miln	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanie	Kock	T. M. & Co
African	Monarch	Dakers
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S.N.Co
Angus	Layzell	
Bahadur	Dudley	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Irinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tunnad	V. S. N Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
Sudra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Valdura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Warturn	Krull	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Sons

R. I. M. Dockyard.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 11.

FOR HULL.

GRIQUA (s) 24,400 cwts. cotton seed, 5,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 1,000 cwts. ground nuts, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID(FOR ORDERS).

STEENBERGEN (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 2,030 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 412 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 113 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S. S. India from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—4 packages 31 cases 24 bales cotton goods, 17 cases 12 bales woollen goods, 11 cases cotton and woollen goods, 30 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases mixed tissues, 68 packages hemp, 1 parcel silk, 70 casks tiles, 11 cases cigarettes, 1 case cigars, 2 cases 2 packages tobacco, 3,033 casks cement, 2 cases clocks and watches, 32 cases saffron, 117 packages 110 cases aniline, 17 cases glass bottles, 1 bag gold pieces, 6 boxes gold coins, 32 boxes bar gold, 2,021 bars silver, 1 box specie, 27 casks alizarine, 10 cases stout, 105 hogsheads beer, 431 cases gin, 1,261 cases 178 packages 150 casks brandy and wine, 50 cases whisky, 74 cases spirits, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 160 bundles 1 case copper sheets and plates, 50 bottles quick silver, 9 cases hides, 29 casks 3 cases ivory, 184 cases 591 packages 190 casks 2,720 kegs 82 drums paints and colours, 16 packages 31 cases 141 bales paper, 100 cases lime juice, 245 cases milk, 543 packages 392 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 2 cases lubricating oil, 1 case essential oil, 70 drums cocoanut oil, 2 cases peppermint oil, 1 case perfumed hair oil, 5 cases perfumery, 52 bags cummin seed, 350 bags seeds, 36 cases 3 boxes confectionery, 2 packages sugar, 45 casks tallow.

S. S. City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—338 cases 146 bales cotton yarn, 1,914 cases 1,554 bales cotton goods, 97 cases 139 bales woollen goods, 4 cases wool, 47 cases 45 bales woollen and cotton goods, 1 case woollen, silk and cotton goods, 4 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 4 cases artificial silk goods, 4 cases artificial silk, 2 cases silk yarn, 24 case linen goods, 9 cases cotton and linen goods, 100 cases candles, 81 casks 4 crates tiles, 705 bundles buckets, 77 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 96 cases scrap glass, 30 cases plate glass, 3 cases window glass, 75 cases ale and stout, 50 cases beer, 170 cases brandy 100 bundles copper sheets, 1 case locks, 81 cases 880 kegs paints and colours, 100 drums oil, 45 barrels lubricating oil, 130 bales 7 cases paper, 72 cases biscuits, 30 cases grease, 111 cases 1,380 boxes 16 drums soap, 1 case umbrellas, 5,575 bags 1,170 baskets potatoes.

EX-M. P.'S FAREWELL TO HIS WIFE.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY IN DIVORCE COURT.

A notable letter written by Mr. Eliot Crawshay-Williams, formerly Liberal M.P. for Leicester, to his wife, was read in the Divorce Court on July 23, when Mrs. Crawshay-Williams was granted a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Crawshay-Williams's resignation of his seat, it may be recalled, followed the undefended divorce petition presented by Mr. H. Carr-Gomm, M.P. for Rotherhithe, 12 months ago, when Mr. Crawshay-Williams was co-respondent, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Pridham Wippell, for petitioner, said the parties were married on July 23, 1908, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and there were two children, a girl of 5 and a boy of 2 years. After the marriage the couple lived for a time happily together until the respondent formed an affection for another lady, and the result of that was a well-known divorce suit, in which Mr. Crawshay-Williams was the co-respondent. For a time the parties separated, but eventually Mrs. Crawshay-Williams came to the conclusion that she ought to bear to live with her husband again, and she wrote to him the following letter on February 21, 1914:—

Dear Eliot,—It is now nearly a year since we parted, and I cannot go on any longer like this. I ask you to come back and live with me, and either join me in the little house I have taken or let us take another one together. I feel we ought to try to make a further start together, if only for our children's sake.

"TOO LATE."

Mr. Crawshay-Williams replied:—

Your (registered) letter has reached me. It is tragic to think how our life together, which was once so full of hope, has been shattered, and I cannot tell you my sorrow for the suffering it must have all caused you; but I feel that it is too late now for us to attempt to come together again.

At first I thought it right to do my best to preserve our home and our mutual life. I beseeched you to come back when you went away with the children; I wrote letter after letter asking you, for the sake of the past and of the future, to let us, at least, give every chance of our lives righting themselves. Not only were you obdurate; you refused even to talk things over.

So matters had to take their course; and of all the blows I have had to bear the one you dealt me was the worst. Now I see plainly not only that you did not care for me then, but that for long you had ceased to care for me, and that it is not possible you could care for me, again. In such circumstances life together would either be a farce or a tragedy. Moreover, all our ties and associations have been severed by time or damaged by estrangement; while, on both sides, no doubt, new bonds and interests have sprung up. So far as I am concerned no later incidents could ever make me forget the loyalty and devotion Kathleen has shown in the face of the disasters we have had to go through, or could ever wipe out my love and gratitude to her. I am sorry that my children will be brought up to a large extent away from their father; but that is better than that they should be brought up in an atmosphere of strained hypocrisy.

I am sure that on reflection you will see that I am right, and that time will prove that this is the course which will make you happiest. You will soon be free to marry again—Maybe, this time, someone who can give you more than ever I did or could.

I do not see that you need be in any way unhappy in the life that is before you. You do not care for me, and my absence will prove not a loss, but a relief. You have a little house of your own, and you will have the children. As to money; you have £200 a year yourself: your aunt, I understand, will let you have something, and I want to give you £500 a year besides. Estimating on a three years' average of income, that will leave me about £500 a year for myself. Even under these conditions, there may be rather a strain on my finances.

It is difficult to know what to say when putting an end, like this, to perhaps the most important chapter of one's life; but I hope we are both big enough and sensible enough not to let the sordid, if inevitable details of worldly affairs obscure the real emotions and facts which lie behind them. What has been, has been, and nothing can blot it out—whatever happens, you will never cease to live for me, in a world of your own, as the person you once were. I wish you well.

(Signed) Eliot Crawshay-Williams.

Counsel read the letter somewhat indistinctly, and at the close his Lordship remarked, "A most interesting letter." (Laughter.)

Mr. Wippell: I am sorry I read it so indistinctly, but I knew your Lordship had a copy of it before you.

His Lordship: I could not hear a word you said.

Mrs. Crawshay-Williams, a tall woman wearing a light grey dress and a black hat, then entered the witness-box. She supported counsel's statement, and added that her husband had not returned to her.

Mr. Wippell: Are you desirous that he should return?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane granted a decree of restitution with costs, to be complied with within 14 days after service.

The Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, has given his finding relating the inquest on the late A. McTavish, of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, who was drowned at Barr Street jetty, Rangoon, on June 24th. His Worship found death due to drowning owing to the railings of the jetty giving way when he leant against it awaiting a boat. He was satisfied that the landing stage was not in a proper state of repair at the time of accident.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

VENILAL BHAICHANDBHAI & Co. A FIRM v. SHRIMANT SIRDAR WAGHOJI KUVERJI RAJA SHIRKE AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, the second mortgagees of the first defendant's property, against the first defendant, for a preliminary mortgage decree.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Thanawalla appeared for the second defendant.

Briefly the facts are that the first defendant, was a member of a Joint Hindu family and as such he mortgaged one-half of his share in the joint family property (viz. some prtperty situate at Bombay) to the second defendant for a sum of Rs. 18,000. Later on he mortgaged the same property to the plaintiffs for Rs.15,000. After the plaintiff's claim was proved, His Lordship passed a preliminary mortgage decree for sale. Property to be sold after six months in case of non-payment of the money due and the second defendant to take his share of the amount due to him and out of the balance in his hands, the plaintiffs to get their share of the amount due to them. Balance if any to be returned to the first defendant.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Chitnis Motilal and Kanga.

Solicitors for second defendant:—Mulji and Thakoredas

REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER.

ALIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY v. LESLIE BLUNT, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE IN INDIA OF THE LATE JAMES AUGUSTINE BRANDON.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant as administrator of the estate of James Augustine Brandon, for recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,967-7-8 due by the late Mr. Brandon in respect of certain work done on his boat by the plaintiff. The boat was an ordinary hull of a cargo steamer which was converted into a yacht by the plaintiff at the request of Mr. Brandon.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendant.

By consent of the parties the suit was referred by his Lordship to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Craigie Blunt and Carol.

COMMISSION AGENT'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

WALJI EBJI, A FIRM v. MIYA SUBHANSAB CHOTUBHOY DALAL AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants for recovery of Rs. 904 from him, due on a commission agency account.

Mr. Pirbhai appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were absent.

Briefly the facts are that the plaintiffs acted as commission agents for the defendants between 1907-1908. As such commission agents they consigned goods to the defendants at Bhagalpore and honoured their *hundis*. Towards the amount due by the defendants, a sum of Rs. 500 was sent by them on 12th Oct . . . After the filing of the suit, the defendants paid Rs. 1,000 on 2nd June and Rs. 500 on 7th August, 1914, to the plaintiffs. A balance of Rs. 904 was found due.

His Lordship, after the plaintiffs' claim was proved, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 904 with interest on Rs. 2,404 from 30th October to 2nd June, 1914, and on Rs. 1,404 from 2nd June to 7th August and on Rs. 904 from 7th August till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment.

MORTGAGE DECREES

COWASJI JALBHOY SETT AND OTHERS v. SHAIK ADAM MOOLLA ABDEALLY TAPIA AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs as executors of the will of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, against the defendants for a preliminary mortgage decree.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the third defendant. The first and second defendants appeared in person.

Briefly the facts are that the first defendant mortgaged his property situate at Charni Road with Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett for a consideration of Rs. 2,00,000. The second and third defendants were the second mortgagees of the said property of the plaintiffs. On 8th July, 1912, the plaintiffs, the executors of Jalbhoy's will, entered into possession of this property on the first defendant's failure to pay interest. Some portion of the property was not given possession of by the defendant, and the defendant had rented it for Rs. 70 per month.

The first defendant admitted the mortgage but wanted more than the usual six months' time to pay up the mortgage money as he said that this was the time of war.

His Lordship did not grant him any further time, but passed a preliminary mortgage decree for sale; and ordered that a Receiver should be appointed to take possession of the property in the first defendant's hands. The first plaintiff was appointed Receiver without remuneration. It was also ordered that the first defendant should pay to the Receiver arrears of rent of the portion of property rented by the first defendant at the rate of Rs. 70 per month.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

Solicitors for third defendant:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

DISPUTE OVER A MOULVIE'S ESTATE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGUM v. ESSAK SULEMAN PATKA.

In this case the facts of which have already appeared in these columns his Lordship delivered judgment to-day.

Briefly, the plaintiff who was the daughter of Moulvi Hanz Abdul Gafur, and a minor at the time of her father's death in 1910, sued the defendant who was a disciple of her father, for her father's property. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had taken possession of that property valued by her at over a lakh, on her father's death, promising to return the same to her, when she attained her majority. The defendant's story was that on her father's death his property was inventoried by a punch called by the Jamal and after deducting about Rs. 1,400 for the funeral expenses the rest about Rs. 94,000 was placed in the bank in the Jamat's name. There were also a number of books with which a free library was opened by the Anjuman and the Anjuman was prepared to hand over the same to the plaintiff.

His Lordship in dismissing the plaintiff's suit remarked:—

It was important that no one thought of applying for Letters of Administration of the deceased Moulvie unmediately after his death in which case this expensive litigation would have been avoided. But on the evidence he could only come to the conclusion that the estate was what was inventoried on 9th November, 1910, and the books.

If the plaintiff insisted upon it there must be a reference to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the Rs. 1,445 admittedly received by the defendant out of the estate. The rest of the plaintiffs suit was dismissed.

His Lordship thought that the cost of the suit had been increased by the defendant's conduct and the cross-examination of the purdah ladies was unnecessarily prolix. Therefore his Lordship awarded the defendant only three-fourths if the costs.

Mr. Wadia, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Daver appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Taraporewala, appeared for the defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BREACH OF TRUST.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GENDALAL CHIMANBHAI v. THE KING-EMPEROR (BURJORJI F. JOSHI, COMPLAINANT.)

The accused in this case was the Nasik manager of Messrs. Dadachanji and Co., a large Bombay firm dealing in onions for the last sixteen or seventeen years. Upto 1912 the business of the company was managed by Dadachanji, who is dead. The complainant, Burjorji Framroz Joshi, took up the management since the latter half of 1912, or when Dadachanji dropped it owing to failing health. The complainant became suspicious about the business conducted at Nasik in the beginning of January 1913. On comparison of the daily letters from the accused at Nasik with the actual receipts in Bombay he began to think that there was a large deficit. From 20th January he began to keep a register, compiled from the accused's daily letters. On the 31st January he sent his accountant, Mangaldas, to verify the stock in the Nasik depot. The stock as reported by the accused was not found correct. The complainant sent for the accused to Bombay and the accused told him that the shortage was due to wastage and dryage. The complainant did not believe this and again sent Mangaldas to Nasik. Until the 12th March Mangaldas tried to get explanations from the accused but without success. On the 12th March he opened the safe, took possession of the books, found that there was no cash balance, and took the books to Bombay. At the Nasik Road station the accused approached Mangaldas and gave him a note for Rs. 100, promising to give him Rs. 400 more if he would hush the matter up. Mangaldas took the note and proceeded to Bombay, handing it and the books over to the complainant.

A complaint was then filed against the accused under sections 408 and 477 (a) of the Indian Penal Code charging him with having committed criminal breach of trust in regard to a total sum of Rs. 4,655 and having falsified the accounts in accordance with the alleged breach of trust. The First Class Magistrate, Mr. Kelkar, who tried the case, discharged the accused after taking the evidence for the prosecution, holding that no *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused. The complainant moved the District Magistrate and on the 15th September, the District Magistrate set aside the order of discharge and committed the case to the sessions. An application was made to the High Court against this order but it was rejected on the 26th November.

The accused was then tried by Mr. F. K. Boyd, sessions Judge of Nasik, on the said two charges. He observed "I have not the slightest doubt of the accused's guilt. He is guilty of very extensive, deliberate and well-planned frauds. It is exceedingly unlikely that this season was the first in which he practised such frauds. Such frauds are notoriously common and extremely difficult to detect and in my opinion call for a deterrent sentence." He convicted and sentenced the accused, on each charge, to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently, and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 or in default to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment; the fine if recovered was to be paid to the complainant on account of expenses of prosecution and compensation for the injury.

Against the above order the accused appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments, held that mis-appropriation had taken place with regard to the first three items. The evidence was sufficient to bring home the charge with regard to those items. The conviction therefore on both the charges must be affirmed. The question of sentence was by no means easy. The accused was in the position of trust, as he was entrusted with large sums of money, and had facility to mis-appropriate small sums. On the other hand the accused though in a position of trust, his salary was very low, and for fifteen years there was no supervision or control. Under those circumstances the ends of justice would be satisfied by sentencing the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine. Their Lordships would therefore reduce the sentence and direct that the accused should suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment and should pay a fine of Rs. 4,000, in default of fine he should suffer further imprisonment for six months.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. K. N. Koraji appeared for the complainant.

KALINA OUTRAGE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

After a trial extending over a week, before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, all the fourteen villegers of Kalina accused of having taken part in the fatal assault on Ignatius Penha, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, were on Monday last sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from five years to two months.

Mr. Bhagwat, the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown; while Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, defended the first four accused; M. Pandurang V. Patel the next five and Mr. Peter De Souza the rest.

After the prosecution and defence had concluded their addresses the Judge summed up the case for the jury.

The jury retired for consultation and returned with an unintelligible verdict. The foreman said each and all were guilty under the latter part of Sec. 304, I.P.C., but they "recommended accused No. 13 (an old man) to mercy and that he be given the benefit of the doubt." As it was impossible to understand what this meant the judge asked certain questions. His Honour wished to know if the accused had in the opinion of the jury a knowledge that death would be caused by the beating. "Yes, of course they ought to have known that." "Not like that, not like that," interjected another juror, "they only wanted to give him a beating." "Yes, yes," blurted out another voice from the jury box

Seeing the confusion in which the jury were floundering the judge again very patiently explained to them the salient points in the case which he asked them to commit to paper and carefully ponder over and decide upon. The jury with these instructions retired again to deliberate.

On returning the jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against all the accused under Sec. 147, I. P. C. (rioting); and one juror dissenting ,accused no. 1 was further found guilty under Sec. 304 I.P.C., and the rest under Sec. 325, I. P. C.

Mr. Ferreira at this stage asked the court to take into consideration the youth of some of the accused.

Luis Paul Doming (accused No. 1) was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment; Yeshia Bhagia Mahar, Gabout Francis Coelho and Lorens Mingoot Phillip De Souza to two years each, and Valentin Coelho and Feleciano Coelho to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each. Tomoo Panloo Bhandari (the old man) was given two months and the rest one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

For the offence of rioting all the accused were sentenced to a further term of imprisonment to run concurrently with their other respective sentences. They were moreover ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 500 would go to the widow of the deceased by way of compensation.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN.

HOW HE IS TRAINED.

We are a long way from the days when a man who presented himself for the office of watchman to a parish in the West-end, very much invested by malefactors, was turned away from the vestry with the reprimand:—"I am astonished at the impudence of such a great sturdy fellow as you are being so idle as to apply for a watchman's post when you are capable of labour."

In modern times, says the "Daily Chronicle," the constable has always been able-bodied, though in the early history of the London police the force, perhaps, had few, if any, other qualifications for its work. Nowadays the Metropolitan policeman is required to be not merely of good physique, and at least of average intelligence, but he must also have a thorough knowledge of his duties—and of his limitations.

"You come along o' me" is no longer regarded as the final word in a conflict between police and public. It is only in the last resort or when a fracture of the law is self-evident that a constable takes the extreme step. To make an arrest merely for the sake of making an arrest is not regarded favourably by the powers who rule at Scotland Yard. Promotion does not lie that way, and as every constable who walks his beat has, if he is worth his salt, the ambition to become a superintendent, he walks warily. —

THE NEW SPIRIT THAT PREVAILS.

There is, perhaps, nothing more significant of the new spirit that prevails than the skeleton of a lecture which is delivered, not once or twice, but many times, to the men during the course of their training at Peel House, Westminster, before they join the ranks of the Metropolitan force. These are the points on which the lecturer is, according to the syllabus, directed to enlarge when he is addressing the preparatory class:—

Truthfulness.
Civility.
Command of temper.
Inquiries by public.
Complaints by public.
Police-constable to give his number readily on request.
Tact, discretion, forbearance.
Avoidance of slang terms and expressions.
Necessity of cultivating power of observation.
Liberty of subject, unnecessary interference, etc.
Offences against discipline, drunkenness drinking on duty.

In all, this, it will be observed, is emphasised what may be described as the passive side of a policeman's duty. The policeman, unlike the poet, is made, and made often from very raw material. The first impression that is sought to be imparted to this plastic, sensitive medium is that he is the servant of the public—of the law-abiding public—and that any power which his uniform gives him shall be exercised with the greatest discretion and tact. Tact is one of the few things that cannot be taught, but it is the finest asset a young constable can possess to help him along the road of promotion. It is no part of the duty or ambition of Peel House to produce detectives. The aim is essentially to turn out an adequate supply of young men who shall be sufficiently well-equipped in knowledge of their duties to make a creditable appearance on the beat and in the police court, if circumstances should require them to undergo the latter ordeal.

Anyone who has an opportunity of inspecting the men who are passing through the course at the training head-quarters will be struck by their excellent physique. That is a sine qua non of enlistment. Formerly the agricultural labourers used to supply the bulk of the recruits; from various causes, of which perhaps emigration is the chief, that is no longer the case. But "the young man from the country" is still predominant, and he brings a very healthy appetite with him, as the caterer at Peel House can testify.

The course of training lasts six weeks, and they are a very busy six weeks. But it is a probationary period only, and at any time during it the power of rejection may be exercised. Unless the recruit proves himself receiptive to tuition he is unhesitatingly sent about his business. In this way about 15 per cent. of the men who originally satisfy the standard, which is a fairly high one, of physical fitness and intelligence are weeded out during training.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The duties which are now cast upon the police in the metropolis are so many and various that it is difficult to understand how "one small head" can possibly carry all that it is supposed to know. Taken at random from the subjects of instruction, here is the index of one of the many lectures given to the budding constable. It occupies an hour and a half, and deals with; Removal of furniture at Unreasonable Hours; Water Troughs and Drinking Fountains; Areas; Cab Touts; Cab-fare, Dispute or Refusal to Pay; Greenyards; Coffee-stalls; Destitute Persons; Medical and Sick; Infectious Diseases.

Reports naturally form one of the most important parts of a policeman's duty in real life, and a lot of attention is given to them during his instruction; so the remainder of the morning—half of which was taken up with the preceding lecture—is devoted to an actual "report" on an imaginary person stopped at an early hour in the morning carrying a suspicious bundle. The reports have to be made in the pocket-books issued to candidates, and original notes on the subject are required from him, so that the importance and value of making them at the time may be impressed on each man.

Knowledge of how to take a "dying declaration"; what to do if he should happen upon pirated music; how to deal with street obstructions; intimate acquaintance with the privileges of an Ambassador—it is a perfect labyrinth of duties and responsibilities wherein the policeman moves and has his being And he must know something of these and a hundred other obligations before he is competent to undertake constabulary duty.

POLICE AS WITNESSES.

The possibility, or, rather, the probability, that sooner or later the young policeman will make his appearance in a court of law to give evidence, cannot be overlooked, so it is necessary to give him some ideas on the subject. In this, as in everything else, the training is eminently practical. An imitation police-court is constituted at Peel House and the students have to go into the witness-box to testify to the facts in some imaginary case of which they have taken notes in the course of intruction. And it is said that the Inspector-Instructor who has charge of this department possesses a very pretty taste in cross-examination, so that the youngsters, when they have passed through his hands, are not altogether ignorant of this refinement of legal torture.

This is one side of the training; a good deal of attention is also paid to drill and physical culture in the widest possible sense. It includes not merely Swedish exercises, Jiu Jitsu and pistol practice, but ambulance work, and the theory, at any rate, of the best way of stopping a runaway horse. Even in his play-time the recruit is encouraged to keep an intelligent eye on the duties ahead of him, by widening his knowledge of London, which is often very meagre, and becoming acquainted with the principal public buildings. The one great defect of the young constable fresh on the suburban beat, is that he knows little of the local topography, but it is a drawback that rapidly disappears, and detracts little from his solid value as the most efficient guardian of the public peace who has yet been evolved by selection and training. The reputation of the metropolitan policeman is already highly esteemed both at home and abroad; when Peel House has been longer in existence, and there are none but its graduates in our streets, we shall be prouder than ever of "the gentleman in blue."

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

July 1912	..... Rs.	24,57,61,000
July 1913	..... ,,	32,20,70,000
July 1914	..... ,,	29,95,31,000

It is stated officially from the Jammu and Kashmir State that cholera has appeared in Srinagar.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	Nil.
Mid Americans	6.50
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, August 11th.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
2 *boxes sovs.	1,05,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.
282 bars silver.	*5,25,000	London	Hong-kong.
21 ,, ,,	37,500	,,	Mercantile.
198 ,, ,,	3,75,0 0	,,	Eastern
1 box ,, ,,			
599 bars silver.	11,62,500	,,	,,
80 ,, ,,	1,50,000	,,	Bengal
1 box ,, ,,			
10 boxes rupees	60,000	Bushire	Hong-kong
116 bars silver	2,25,000	London	International
7 bundles rupees	14,000	Linga	National.
6 ,, ,,	12,000	Bahrein	,,
1 parcel silver	16	London	Hong-kong

EXCHANGE.

The only business doing is in Bank remittance, but the undermentioned rates are also quoted.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	Is.	3 13/16
D.D. mail	Is.	3 15/16
T.T. forward	..	Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	Is.	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready		
,, forward		
,, 6 m-s ready		
Francs 3m-s ready		Nil.
Marks ,, ,, ...		
60 days Hongkong		
,, Shanghai		
,, Japan		119 (with war risk covered,)

BULLION.

The quotation for ready bar silver in London was 27¾.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 8th and 9th August 1914.

G. I. P. Ry.	19*	21,044
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	60	72,946

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

Both the Government Paper and the Share Market remained closed to-day and very little business even for cash or spot payment was seen done to-day. Taking into view the present critical situation the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange in their meeting held this afternoon passed a resolution to the effect that no business of any character should be put through under any circumstances and those who will violet the canctity of this resolution will be severely dealt with it. In order to preserve the equilibrium of the market and to prevent a further setback in the prices of stocks and shares a strict and literal inforcement of to-day's resolution is necessary in the supreme at the present juncture. Had the directors not used their judgment and closed the operations on the Stock Exchange from the 6th inst. a sharp drop in the quotations of several shares would have taken place and the Market would have witnessed a severe financial crisis the magnitude of which would have surpassed the catastrophe which had been brought about by the bank smashes in the latter portion of the last year. The handling of present situation requires the exercise of calm judgement combined with the wisdom of ripe experience, and fortunately the man who is a synonym of these qualities in a marked degree. No one is better fitted than Sir Shapurji Broacha, who is our Nestor of commerce and finance to guide the bark peacefully through the stormy waters of the present crisis and a man of lesser wit than he would have experienced untowered difficulties at a time when conflicts of views and differences of opinions prevail among the members of the Stock Exchange. But the experienced tongue of the venerable chairman knits all homogenous and diverging interests and renders the situation suitable to the present momentous times.

COTTON.

The only quotations received through Reuter are for spot Mid: Americans in Liverpool, which since the 7th instant has remained at 6-50 with trifling daily sales, and for spot F. G. F. Egyptians which since the same date has stood at 8.30. The Liverpool market for futures is closed. The local market has reopened, but business is still disorganized and there is practically nothing doing. In the bazaar a few transactions are made by jobbers in Good Broach the quotation for which this morning was Rs. 246 nominal. We give below the rates quoted at the close which, however, are quite nominal.

A small business has been done in ready cotton by local mills.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs.	239	March.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	,,	198	January.
,, Khandeish	,,	189	,,
,, Bengal	,,	179	,,
Fully Good Bengal	,,	169	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday.

Cotton	**1,503 Bales.**
Wheat	**48,421 Cwts.**
Linseed	**5,640 ,,**
Rape, Rai. etc.	**324 ,,**
Gingellyseed	**Nil. ,,**
Poppyseed	**971 ,,**
Groundnuts	**17 ,,**
Castorseed	**5,063 ,,**
Rice	**2,398 ,,**
Myrabollams	**Nil. ,,**
Cotton seed	**6,535 ,,**
Mowraseed	**4,189 ,,**
Gram	**4,137 ,,**
Jowar	**1,562 ,,**
Maize	**Nil. ,,**
Barley	**Nil. ,,**

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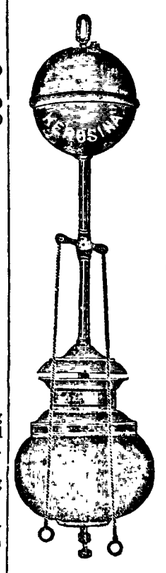

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.

August, 12.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 15th Inst.—Corpl. R. N. Aylward.
2. There will be a dismounted parade in the Cathedral Boys High School compound to-morrow evening Thursday the 13th Inst. from 6 p.m. Recruits of the current season are requested to attend.
3. Owing to the late arrival of the Mail, the Commandant proposes to have a drill on Friday morning next, the 14th Inst., Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki. Regimental saddles belts and bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.
4. The following gentlemen having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "C" Troop:—
   Messrs. James Chrystal and George Washington Ratch.
   Mr. W. L. H. Thacker having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.
5. Extract from Government Resolution No. 5943 General Department dated Bombay Castle 20th July 1914.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Lieut. Duncan William Wilson to be Captain, vice Stanley Reed promoted dated 2nd May 1914.

Second Lieut. Reginald Arthur Spence to be Lieutenant vice Wilson promoted, dated 2nd May 1914.

D. W. WILSON, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August, 12.

604. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
   Thursday 13th, Friday 14th and Saturday 15th Inst.—Any Coy. Class Firing.
   Sunday, 16th Inst—"G" Company Recruits. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
605. Parade. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m., prompt. Dress—Uniform Order with caps.
   II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for ride-outs.
   III.—"F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters B. V. Rifles as follows:—
   Wednesday, 12th Inst.—Company Parades at 6-15 p.m. (in uniform).
   Thursday 13th Inst.—Recruits Parades at 6-30 p.m.
   Friday, 14th Inst.—Company Parades at 6-15 p.m. (in uniform).
   Saturday, 15th Inst.—Recruits Parades at 6-30 p.m.
   Sunday, 16th Inst.—Recruits and N. C. O.'s 8 a.m.
606. Enrolments. The under named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
   No. 7821 Motor Cy. R. M. Green, Motor Cycle Section.
   No. 7822 Cy. C. W. Sanderson "E" Coy. Cyclist.
   No. 7823 Cy. F. R. W. Runge "E" Coy. Cyclist.
   No. 6540 Cy. R. N. Reid "E" Coy. Cyclist.
   No. 7824 Vol. D. G. Hurlbatt "G" Company.
   No. 7825 Vol. J. C. G. Bowen "G" Company.
   No. 7826 Vol. J. A. Morris "G" Company.
   No. 7827 Vol. L. W. D. Eliott "G" Company.
   No. 7828 Vol. L. M. Bayly "G" Company.
   No. 7829 Vol. C. H. MacDowall "G" Company.
   No. 7830 Vol. A. Parker, "G" Company.
607. Dress Officers. White Shirts and Collars with black ties have been abolished for wear with khaki uniform.
   Officers will wear khaki shirts, khaki double collars and Khaki ties.
   Khaki shirts with turn down collars and khaki ties may be worn on all except ceremonial parades.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

August, 10.

231. Parades. An Infantry Drill parade will be held every evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. until further orders; starting from Tuesday 11th instant.
   All members of the E. E. Company will attend.
   All recruits and as many members of the Artillery Companies as possible are are requested to attend.
232. Mahaluxmi Detachment. Detachments for Mahaluxmi for Wednesday and Friday will parade at Grant Road Station at 8-30 a.m.
233. Appointments Officers. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed 2nd Lieutenants in the B. V. A. Subject to the approval of the Government of India:—
   2nd Lieut. R. C. Rigby to E. E. Company B. V. A.
   2nd Lieut A. M. Green to No. 2 Company B. V. A.
234. Strength. The following member having rejoined are taken on the Strength and posted as under.
   No. 851 Gunner R. G. Robotton to "D" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
   No. 1259 Gunner W. G. Alder to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
235. Strength. The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
   No. 152 Sapper A. S. Greenwood to E. E. Company B. V. A.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Conner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening following programe of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... "The Light Horse" ..... Fvon Blon.
Overture ..... "Romantique" ..... Bela.
Valse ..... "Smiles then kisses" ... Ancliffe.
Selection ... "The joy Ride Lady" ... Gilbert.
Serenade ..... "Andalusische" ... Eilenberg.
Selection ... "Autumn Manoeuvres" Kalman.
One Step ... "Handel Wakes" ..... Morressy.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

A single attack of plague (Fort, southern) occurred in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday. There were also 4 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera, but none from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes in the above period was 83, as compared with 76 in the corresponding period of 1913 and 126 in 1912. The total number of rats captured in the City on Monday was 1,677, out of which 8 were found to be plague-infected. F Ward contributed 5, f these latter, C Ward 2 and G Ward 1, while the A, D, E and F Wards did not contribute any.

KARACHI MAIL.

The following postal notice has been issued:—

As the Inward English Mail is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday the departure of the Karachi Mail Steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the steamer Assaye. The Karachi, Sind and Persian Gulf Mails will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m. on Friday the 14th Instant.

Friday being a Post Office holiday, the latest hours of posting for registered letters and parcels at the General Post Office and town sub-offices will be Thursday evening.

HOMEWARD MAIL

The following postal notice has been issued:—

Friday, the 14th August, being Janmastami or Gokulashtami, will be observed as a Post Office holiday, and in consequence parcels intended for despatch by this week's homeward mail steamer should be posted at all but the following town sub-offices not later than 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th:—G. P. O., 11-20 a.m. Saturday; Apollo Street and Secretariat sub-offices, 10 a.m. Saturday.

Parcels posted at these post offices up to the time shown against each will be forwarded by this week's steamer.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION FROM HOLY ORDERS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has resigned his ministerial duties as a clergyman of the Church of England, owing to difficulties with regard to the articles of belief enjoined by that body. He will remain in the position of a Christian layman, but will no longer take the title of Reverend.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Tuesday, touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose dead body was found lying in a heap of rubbish in the compound of a bungalow at Parel on Monday evening.

The evidence showed that on getting information, Inspector De Burgh had the body removed to the Morgue, where a post mortem examination, held by Major Murrison, Acting Police Surgeon, showed that the child had been born alive but was throttled. A man deposed to the circumstances under which the body was found. Further enquiry was adjourned.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Hassanally Ismailji with the theft of an umbrella, belonging to one Ismailji Karimji.

Investigations were being made into another case of theft, in connection with which the accused was arrested on suspicion, when the present theft was traced to him.

The accused was convicted and as he had six previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN TEAM AT BISLEY MEETING.

Photo by Central News.

The Indian team, with their black mascot cat, who did not win the Kolapore cup at Bisley. The cat is on the shoulder of the Colonel.

COLOUR-SERGEANT NEEMUCHWALLA.

A CHAMPION SHOT.

Colour-Sergeant Neemuchwalla, the well-known Parsee Marksman, who left India for Bisley last June to compete at the great rifle meeting there, has apparently created quite a favourable impression at Home. Here are a few comments about him, culled from some of the papers.

The short but sturdy Parsee, Neemuchwalla who, in civil life, is a general contractor, and, when a warrior, a colour-sergeant of the Poona Volunteers, has won the Brookwood, which is a money prize for the highest scores over 200, 500 and 600 yards.

On Thursday he made a highest possible of 35 at 200 yards; on Friday the same at 600 yards; and again yesterday, at 500 yards. This fine score has been equalled only once since it became a three-range course in 1910, and then by a competitor from India, Captain J. Colville, last year Mrs. Alton of the Surrey Ladies' Rifles Association, won it with 104.

Colour-Sergenat Neemuchwalla is about thirty-three years old, and has been a volunteer for fourteen years, seven of which he has been noted rifleman. This year he won the Viceroy's Prize, which is shot under similar conditions to those of our King's Prize, and in the winning he secured the gold, silver and bronze jewels for highest score at each of the three stages. The amazing thing about this achievement is that he did it with open sights, all his rivals shooting with peep-sights.

"Daily Express" of July 20th 1914.

Colour-Sergeant Neemuchwalla, Poona Volunteers, who made 104 in India this year under King's First Stage conditions, did the possible 105 in the Brookwood. This is the first time, I believe, that the possible has ever been obtained. But whether it can be taken as a record is doubtful, because the shoots were done on different days. The sergeant of a dusky son of India, short of stature, with a smiling face. He possesses 37 shooting medals, and is naturally proud of his prowess with the gun. The 104 in India was made with the open sight, which makes the shoot even more remarkable. He used the peep sight in the Brookwood.

Soon after he landed in England, on June 17th, Sergeant Neemuchwalla received news of the sudden death of his favourite brother. That affected him, and as the weather was not that which he had been accustomed to all his life, he did not begin under the happiest auspices. He opened with 100 and 98, and the barrel of the Volunteer weapon with which he had been supplied, went wrong. On July 15th he brought another rifle, and forthwith went ahead, making two possibles at 200 yards that day, three possibles at 500 yards on July 17th and a possible at 200 on the 18th.—"Military Mail" of 21st July.

Colour-Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwalla, of India, who has already been mentioned in these notes again claims attention, for yesterday I was shown by a friend of his no less than seven N.R.A. Skilled Shot Certificates all won three successive days since the meeting started. The shooting which these certificates are a proof constitute a record which will be hard to beat. Here are the details. All the shots were at 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance, h.p.s. 105:—

16th July.—One Certificate, score 100.
17th July.—1 of 101,2 of 102 and 1 of 104.
18th July.—1 of 95, 1 of 103 and 1 of 105.
"Military Mail of July 23rd.

PARSEE MARKSMAN WHO WEPT.

Of all the extraordinary stories which will be told in a future history of Bisley surely none will compare with this of Neemuchwalla, the Parsee champion shot of India. The bad luck which has dogged him since he landed reached a climax to-day.

He is suffering from ague, and at the last range his rifle "went bust"—the second in a month. A friend lent him his rifle, and with it Neemuchwalla, who was weeping fired his seven rounds, making 32. His total marks were 93—a score which may possibly exclude him from further participation in the contest.

When he rose he wiped the tears from his eyes, but he could not explain. All he could say when I asked to what he ascribed his failure was: 'God knows.'

Sympathisers crowded round to give him an encouraging shake of the hand, but Neemuchwalla refused to be comforted.

"Daily Express" of July 23rd, 1914.

CHAMPION SHOT OF INDIA.

Photo by Topical Press.

Colour-Sergeant R. H. Neemuchwalla of the Poona Volunteers, who won this year's Prookda'e at the N. R. A. Meeting at Bisley, making a "highest possible" of 105.

KAIRA-AHMEDABAD PARTITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE".

Sir,—From answers vouchsafed by government to certain interpellations at the last sessions of the Bombay Council, it seems, that the government are now engaged in settling the long pending question of the separation of Kaira and Ahmedabad judicial districts. It will be much better if the proposals of government or the proposals laid for consideration before them, is made public, for an expression of opinion, as in the case of the removal of the head-quarters of the Thana District. It is true government have promised to consider suggestions that may be made, but any such suggestions will be merely based on guess work, and much may be beside the mark.

It was at one time said that the Kaira people will lose the advantage, by separation from Ahmedabad, of trial with the aid of a better class of assessors and jurors who will be available at Ahmedabad, but not at Kaira, or at any other place that may be selected as the seat of the new district court. It is also said that trials at Ahmedabad will be more desirable than at Kaira where local prejudices may work on the mind of the judiciary. Another argument urged is that the advantages to Kaira people of being under a judge, who at Ahmedabad will always be a judicial officer of considerable standing and reputation, will be many, for at Kaira, it will not be possible for Government to send any but comparatively junior officers, or perhaps men of the provincial service.

Coming to the civil side of the work of the Kaira District, it will be a question, whether the district can afford a separate first class sub-judge and a judge of the court of small causes. The civil work of Panch mahals is at present done by the judge at Ahmedabad, and if Kaira work is removed from there, there is no reason why Punch Mahals people should be forced to run to Ahmedabad. The criminal work of the Mahals is done by the judge at Broach, and if the new judge at Kaira is not able to cope with the civil and criminal work of the district, as also the civil work of the Mahals, the advantages are on the side of transferring whole of Punch Mahals work to Broach, where the work at present is particularly light, civil and criminal, and the advantages of having at one place the criminal and civil jurisdiction are manifest. It seems certain that the Kaira judge cannot hope to cope with a combination of Kaira and Punch Mahals work. Assuming that the head-quarters of the new court of Kaira will be at Anand Godhra, which will be very near it, is not the only place in the mahals to be taken into account. Kalol, Halol and other places are on the Baroda-Godhra chord line and nearer Broach; also Dohad and outlying parts will be accessible to Broach by a direct route, by the main line. It is well known that in the rains, there are days, when the communication by train between Godhra and Anand, on account of the floods in the river Mahi near Sivalia, has to be closed.

The simplest solution of the question at first sight seems to be to attach Panch mahals to Broach wholly, create a court for Kaira alone, and leave Ahmedabad to deal with the manifold and intricate work of the city and Ahmedabad revenue district.—Yours etc.

A. B. C.

August 8th.

ACWORTH LEPER] ASYLUM.

The President of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges the following donations received to the Asylum during the months of April, May and June, 1914:—Mrs. Glen Liston, Rs. 120; Mr. Appaji Sadashiv Dongre Rs. 100; Mr. S. J. Kharkar Rs. 20; Mr. K. J. B. Wadia on behalf of the Bombay Lodge of the Theosophical Society Rs. 15; Messrs. Maneckchand Panachand Javeri and Company Rs. 14/13; Mr. R. B. Patel Rs. 10; Mr. Raghunandan N. Kothare on behalf of Bai Maneckbai N. Kotmare Rs. 15; cash given by Mr. Raisee Malloo and his family to 330 patients at two annas per head, Rs. 41-4-0; Mr. Tarachand Jethabhai two yards of cloth to 327 inmates.

The members of the District Bar, Lahore, have passed resolutions offering their humble services to the Government and praying for the success of the British arms.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V. BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

The annual fixture between Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Hindu Gymkhana began at noon to-day. The wicket, owing to rain, has not been played on for about a month and one or two showers before play began rendered it treacherous. Poona took the first knock and put together 53 runs, the visitors responding with 72. At their second attempt Poona fared worse being all out for 69 runs thus leaving Bombay Hindu Gymkhana 51 runs to make to win.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Major Ross, c Kantak, b Kothale	4
Major Hope, l-b-w Delva	2
Capt. Howell, c Pai, b Kothale	1
Mr. Dunsmore, b Kothale	0
Capt. Haughton, b Kothale	1
Mr. H. O. Kirkwood, not out	16
Capt. Stanger Leathes, c Pai, b Kothale	8
Mr. Marshall, st Bhatia, b Kothale	5
Mr. Peebles, c Pai, b Kothale	0
Mr. Cassum Shah, b Kantak	0
Bapoo, b Kantak	3
Extras	13
Total	53

2nd Innings.

Mr. H. O. Kirkwood, c and b Kantak	6
Capt. Haughton, b Delva	12
Major Hope, c Delva, b Kothale	3
Major Ross, b Kantak	3
Mr. Dunsmore, l-b-w Kothale	0
Capt. Stanger Leathes, b Delva	8
Capt. Howell, b Delva	11
Mr. Marshall, b Delva	11
Mr. Peebles, c and b Dongre	0
Mr. Cassum Shah, run out	3
Bapoo, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	69

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr. Delva, st Marshall, b Ross	12
Mr. S. M. Delva, c Cassam Shah, b S. Leathes	4
Mr. Rajaram, c Dunsmore, b Ross	1
Mr. Kantak, run out	17
Mr. Dongre, c Kirkwood, b S. Leathes	7
Mr. Pai, b Ross	7
Mr. Rana, b Kirkwood	17
Mr. Bhata, not out	1
Mr. Mehta, b Kirkwood	0
Mr. Kothale, b Ross	0
Mr. Vijayaker, c Howell, b Ross	0
Extras	3
Total	72

SEEKING THE VOTE.

SANE POLICY OF UNITED STATES WOMEN.

Women opposed to the tactics of the Pankhurst furies, yet in favour of the suffrage for their sex, are flocking to the standard raised by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, an American suffragist, who has come to London to preside over the annual congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, says the "Standard". Than Mrs. Catt there is no more militant enemy of the militancy practised by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers. It is the hope of the Alliance (of which she is president) to find some remedy for the evils brought about by the wild women.

Thinking supporters of the suffrage cause in the United States are convinced by now that the outrageous conduct of the English miliants has destroyed altogether for the present what hope there was of favourable legislation by Parliament. There are certain publicity-seeking members of American suffrage organisations who affect to believe in the wild women's doctrines, but, as Mrs. Catt has pointed out to her supporters here, one notes that when these women visit London they are careful to abstain from demonstrating their advocacy of the militant campaign here.

Mrs. Catt has travelled through Europe, Asia, South Africa, and America on behalf of the Alliance, which incidentally is the only international suffrage council in the world, and everywhere she has found a deeply rooted dislike of militancy.

In personal appearance Mrs. Catt combines a motherly face and form with briskness of mentality. She was born in Wisconsin, which lies in the middle west of the States received her education in the State schools, and took a supplementary course in law. She became general superintendent of schools in the State of Iowa. In the United States Mrs. Catt is the head of the woman suffrage party a powerful society organised along the lines of the United States political parties.

DEATH OF RAJA SIR SHABAN ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

The death has occurred at Salempur of Raja Sir Shaban Ali, K.C.I.E., of Salempur.

RAILWAY WASH-AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Information has been received that a bridge has been washed away at mile 208 between Tipkai and Sapatgram on the Gauhati branch. Intending passengers on this route are advised to postpone their journeys.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 12, 1914.

THE WAR.

Another day has passed without bringing any news of the war of any great importance, but, as we have often pointed out, there may be many such days, especially in the early stages of the war, and the public must possess their souls in patience until the great armies that are now being moved into position on the frontiers of Germany and Austria have been brought into closer contact. In the meanwhile it seems fairly clear that, as we anticipated yesterday, the German plan of campaign has been profoundly modified by the unexpected Belgian resistance at Liège. Experts in England, we are told, agree that, at any rate, the plans of the Germans have been much upset by the stand made by the Belgians against picked German troops, which has permitted the French to concentrate and effect a junction with the Belgians. The delay enforced by the check to the German advance along the Outre, the tributary of the Meuse which runs South towards the French frontier,—an advance, which, it seems to be agreed was the first step in a dash for Paris from the North-East,—has been most valuable. The Germans, it is now stated, are chiefly advancing on France through Esch sur l'Alzette. This is a small town or village on the river Alzette, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a few miles east of Longwy, on the other side of the frontier, where, we were told, a few days ago, the French were making an advance.

It is interesting to learn that the Germans at Liège adhered to the old theoretic tactics of hurling masses of men in frontal assaults against the enemy. These tactics have been a feature of German manoeuvres during recent years that have aroused considerable criticism, and even excited ridicule, among observers, who have studied the lessons of the Boer, the Russo-Japanese and the Balkan wars, and who consider that modern rifle fire, to mention only one factor has so profoundly changed the conditions of warfare as to make these frontal assaults in close order almost suicidal. It will be remembered how badly the British blundered in South Africa as long as Buller and his fellow generals continued these tactics. That the Germans have not found them successful in this war, so far as they have yet been put to the test, is clear. These frontal assaults, the throwing of huge masses of infantry on the enemies' front, have at any rate, it appears, cost them heavily in men. But this contempt for their losses and the persistent repetition of these tactics stood them in good stead in 1870, and, if they have refused to abandon these tactics in response to experience and results in other parts of the world, which have been noted and acted upon by all other armies, it is not likely that they will do so now as a result of their failure against the Belgians. The Prussian military spirit has always been conservative and obstinate and other reasons will, doubtless, be found for the failure of the Liège advance. However, if the rest of Europe is right in its conception of the right kind of tactics to be used in a modern battle, especially if the British and French tacticians are correct, all this is to the good, for it does not bode well for the success of the Germans. But much remains to be demonstrated. We are as yet only at the beginning of things. Every war produces its surprises and upsets not only old traditions but new theories. The layman who attempted to prophesy, therefore, what is going to happen either on land or sea in this war, would be very foolish. It is sufficient for British subjects to base their confidence on the undoubted, demonstrated, patent efficiency and splendour of the British Fleet, and the undoubted state of preparation and fine training of the small Army that England has kept ready for service abroad. Should it be necessary to augment that force, as it probably will be, there are the two divisions from India in readiness, the remaining units of the Regular Army in England, and the picked men of the Territorials. Fortunately, there is no need to fear that Great Britain will be called upon to defend her own shores. But should such a remotely possible emergency arise, the time could not be before England had become practically a nation in arms.

As we anticipated two days ago it is now apparent that there has been no naval battle in the North Sea. It appears that the private telegram received by the Viceroy on Saturday evening, stating that the German Fleet was in flight, was based on a press message which was erroneously described in London as having the official sanction of the Admiralty. What is happening in the North Sea no one appears to know and Reuter tells us that up to 1-15 p.m. on Monday the silence of that great waste of waters was unbroken. In England they can only surmise that the German Fleet has not yet accepted battle, and we in India, so much further away and about twenty-four hours behind with our news, are in a much more unfavourable position than they are at Home. It may be presumed, however, that the German Battle Fleet is still safely ensconsed in its well protected harbours and that its present purpose is not to enter into a pitched naval battle, but to pursue a guerilla warfare with its small craft, attacking isolated ships whenever the opportunity offers. If, however, what Reuter calls the "steady, silent strangulation of German commerce" continues, and if the sweeping of the North Sea by the British has the effect of closing the German ports to all food supplies, it will be only a matter of time before the German ships must come out and give battle. In the meanwhile, unless the unexpected occurs, we need not expect to hear of anything more than isolated incidents such as the sinking of a submarine, and, it may be, though we trust not, of the occasional success of a submarine attack.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

One of the most progressive and enlightened States in Kathiawar is that which is governed by H. H. Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Thakore Sahib of Morvi. The Report of the administration of the State during the year ending 31st March 1914, which has just been submitted to his Highness by the Dewan, bears ample testimony to the enlightened character of his Highness' rule. The State of Morvi has an area of about 913 square miles, *minus* the area of some four villages, which have been recently transferred to the State of Cutch. According to the Census of 1911 the population of Morvi State is 95,848, and the gross revenue in the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,45,766-13-8. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 9,263 to the British Government, Rs. 49,208 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs. 3,035 as Zortulbi to Junagadh. As regards the general administration of the State, it is to the credit of Sir Waghji that his Highness is not only the *de jure* final authority in the State, but *de facto*, taking a direct and personal interest in all important matters of administrative detail. For instance no appellate decree or final order of the Huzur Court in the State can be promulgated, unless it has previously obtained the counter-signature of the Thakore Saheb. The Report also bears testimony to the fact that his Highness makes it a point to be always accessible for advice and consultation in all matters concerning the welfare of the State.

We learn from the Report that a new post of Huzur Judicial Assistant has been created in order to expedite the hearing of final appeals and revisions in the judicial department and that this reform has materially improved the administration. Among other points worthy of comment are the concessions made by His Highness in directing that the salaries of all State servants will no longer have to contribute to their provident funds, but that these shall be paid by the Durbar. This arrangement will entail an additional burden of about Rs. 25,000 on the State treasury. To represent the cultivating class before the Durbar in the discussion of revenue matters affecting them, his Highness has established a committee of seven patels, which is said to be working satisfactorily. His Highness has opened an Agricultural Bank for the benefit of the cultivators, and an Industrial and Experimental Department has also been established recently, with a view to introduce new industries in the State. There being abundant raw material in the State for the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned for installing the requisite machinery. There are 77 primary schools for boys and two girls' schools. The State possesses and manages its own railway and tramway lines, which are worked at a considerable profit. There are four municipalities in the State, all of them being maintained at the expense of the State. The total cost of these last year amounted to Rs. 7,832. The Report is altogether a highly satisfactory and businesslike record of good administration and genuine progress.

Notes of the Day.

Germans and The French Army.

Our readers will remember the surprising report made on the state of the French Army by the Parliamentary Reporter to the Senate, a few weeks ago, in which grave allegations of unreadiness were put forward. It is interesting to know that a considerable body of opinion in Germany continued to believe in these stories of the inefficiency of the French Army. Writing on July 17th the Berlin correspondent of "The Times" said:—

The critics seem to be falling into two sharply divided groups. The Conservatives and Chauvinists discount the value of the disclosures and profess not to believe in the alleged inferiority of French defences, while the Radicals profess to take the affair more seriously, and even use it to some extent as a weapon against the military party here. Major-General Keim, the President of the Defence League, says that the alleged weaknesses in the French Army are of no great significance as far as efficiency is concerned. It is not true that the "materiel" of the field artillery is inferior to that of the German. On the contrary, the French field gun is a little better. As regards the fortresses on the Eastern Frontier, the neglect is only relative and must be connected with France's new offensive strategy as arranged with Russia. Fortresses are not wanted when battles have been won. The French Senate, he says, was playing a game of bluff, in order to get more money out of the country for military expenditure, so that the new strategy, "the advance over the Moselle or the Rhine," may be more practicable.

That particular "game of bluff" is well-known in Germany.

The Belgian Army.

It is no detraction of the gallantry with which the little Belgian force at Liége has been withstanding the German onslaught to say that few people in Europe could have anticipated this ability on their part to make so brave a resistance. Had this war occurred ten, or even five years ago, it is certain that Belgium would not have been in a position even to attempt such a resistance. But during the last few years the Belgians realised that the German plans for a war on France included an advance through their country, and have improved and enlarged their Army, strengthened their fortifications and generally toned up the efficiency of their military defence. Up to 1913 the Army was recruited by conscription supplemented by voluntary enlistment; under the new law then brought into force the field of conscription was widened. The result was that Belgium, with a peace strength of 3,542 officers and 44,061 men, possesses under the new system of *service generalise* a war strength of from 180,000 to 220,000 men, the idea being eventually to work up to a total of 340,000. On the assumption that the last total would be available, though the new law is too recent for the increases to have become effectual, the distribution is (roughly): 150,000 in the field; 130,000 for the garrisons of the fortresses of Antwerp, Liége and Namur; and 60,000 for *reserves d'alimentation et les troupes auxiliares*. The field force comprises 87 divisions (one of cavalry). The cavalry division is made up of three brigades, and the others of three and in some cases four. The Divisional headquarters are Ghent, Antwerp, Liége, Namur, Mons and Brussels; with the cavalry brigade at Brussels, Malines and Louvain. The Namur division brigades are at Vlvorde, Charleroi and Namur (2).

The System of Defence.

Not long before the war broke out the fortresses at Antwerp and Liège, and Namur were said to be well equipped, and it would seem from the course of events that this opinion of their readiness was fully justified. At Antwerp there are 16 batteries and four in reserve, at Liège 12 and four in reserve; and at Namur 9 and four in reserve. On the 16th December last the Belgian artillery included six regiments of divisional garrisonal artillery, horsed; 20 groups of three batteries attached to 20 brigades, and one group of three batteries of horse artillery attached to the cavalry division. The system of defence devised by Belgian experts to ensure her neutrality was briefly to fortify Antwerp as strongly as possible in view of its being the national *réduit*, to secure the line of the Meuse by holding the fortresses of Liège and Namur, and to put into the field wherever needed from 100,000 to 150,000 men. The present Belgian war strength is not easily estimated. It is probably about 260,000 men, to mobilise all of whom would take some little time. But apparently the King is already at the head of a field army of 125,000 men all no doubt by this time in the highest state of confidence and enthusiasm.

The Flag and the People.

A contemporary remarks that the presence of his Excellency the Governor and his Council in Bombay when it became necessary for the Government to take action in the matter of the raising of the price of foodstuffs afforded a "striking instance of the general principle that at all times of crisis the headquarters of the Bombay Government should be in the Presidency town." The vigorous action taken by Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, could not have been as effective as it was, we are told, if the flag had not been flying over the Secretariat. This is a poor compliment to Mr. Cadell and Mr. Edwardes. While we agree that the Governor should be in Bombay more often than he is, and especially in any time of crisis, we prefer to think that the Governor-in-Council is as effective an entity in the eyes of the public of the city, whether his flag is flying over Ganeshkind or Bombay Castle. At any rate it exhibits a poor sort of opinion of the prestige of the Government of Bombay to think otherwise. But, if it were so, what about the unfortunate public of Poona, and of the Mofussil generally, who have had to suffer, we believe, in an equal degree and had not the immense prestige of a flag over the Secretariat to bring the traders to their senses? As a matter of fact, we believe, that sufficiently effective action has been taken in the Districts by the local officials without this powerful moral support. A District Collector or a Commissioner of Police is a quite sufficiently tangible evidence of authority and the existence somewhere of a Governor-in-Council, without the awe-inspiring spectacle of a Union Jack braving the breeze over a Government building.

An Invitation to the Swiss Navy!

Everyone remembers the famous joke about the late Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett indignantly asking a supine Liberal Government why a British squadron had not been sent to some place,—we forget exactly where,—to avenge some fancied insult, the place happening to occupy a position on the map far removed from any coast line, The incident is called to mind by the amazing blunder just committed by the United States Government, who in sending out a circular letter of invitation to the Powers, to send warships to the opening of the Panama Canal, included the Swiss Republic. The Swiss Government, it appears, has replied regretting in the blandest diplomatic terms that it is unable to accept the invitation owing to the fact that there are no warships belonging to the Alpine Republic. This appears to have caused a great shock at the State Department at Washington, which declares that a request came to it from the Navy Department to invite all the nations to send their warships to the great Panama ceremony. The Navy Department replies with some acerbity that while this is so the State Department was expected to know which countries had no seaboard, and consequently could send no warships.

A Short Corporation Meeting.

For the Corporation of Bombay to get through in one sitting the whole of the business on the monthly agenda, as they did on Monday, is a rare, sufficiently rare, occurrence to be worthy of comment. As a rule the Corporation has to sit twice a week for two or three weeks in order to get through its work, and occasions are not unknown when the monthly agenda has taken the full month, with sittings on Monday and Thursday in each week to work through, and even then some matters had to be left over to the following month. On Monday, however, there was nothing of a contentious character on the paper, and the members not being in a talkative mood, the whole of the 86 items on the agenda were disposed of in about an hour and a half. This would probably not have happened had Dr. Sukhia moved his resolution advocating Corporation representation on the Port Trust, but the resolution was adjourned to the September meeting. Short though it was, Monday's meeting was not the shortest on record. About eighteen months ago the Corporation disposed of an agenda of 65 items in 25 minutes.

GERMAN DASH FOR PARIS FRUSTRATED.

MORAL EFFECT OF LIEGE AND ALSACE.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON FORT REPULSED.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Little news has come through from London during the past twenty-four hours.

The views of the experts on the fighting on the Belgian frontier coincide on one point—that a dash for Paris was the object of the German troops, and that the German plans have been very much upset by the determined stand made by the Belgians. It is reported that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium, and that the French losses at Altkirch were one hundred killed and wounded.

The operations in the North Sea are still shrouded in silence. The sinking of another German submarine by a British Cruiser is officially reported.

A further desperate attack on one of the Liege forts was repulsed, the Germans losing over 800 men.

English observers who were present speak of the splendid artillery practice of the Germans at Liege. They add that the cry of the inhabitants was "When will the English come?"

Great interest is being evinced in the position in the Balkans, especially in view of the mobilisation of Turkey.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DESPERATE ATTACK AT LIEGE.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 1-15 p.m.

Experts agree that German plans have been much upset by the stand made by the Belgians against picked German troops, which has permitted the French to concentrate and effect a junction with the Belgians.

Every day's delay lessens the Germans' chances of making a successful advance into French territory—it is generally agreed that a dash for Paris was their object—and brings the Russian legions a step nearer their other frontier.

Moreover, the moral effect of Liege's resistance, and the French dash into Alsace is regarded as incalculable, among other things destroying the legend of German invincibility.

Accounts agree that the Germans at Liege adhered to the older theoretic tactics of hurling masses of men in frontal assaults against the forts.

GERMANS LOSE 800 KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 4-30 a.m.

The Germans made a desperate attack on Fort Seraing, Liège, on Sunday night but were rupulsed. It is estimated that eight hundred were killed.

FIRST ASSAULT ON LIEGE.

PERFECT GERMAN ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 4-20 a.m.

An English correspondent who was present at the first assault on Liege says that the German artillery practice was perfect.

Shells exploded in the ramparts of the forts and smashed the disappearing carriages of the guns of the fort at Fleron, which was silenced.

The Germans attacked in close order.

The question in the mouth of every inhabitant of Liege was "When will the English come?

FOOD PRICES REDUCED.

GOVERNMENT ACTION CAUSES A SLUMP.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 4-20 a.m.

The Government has readjusted and reduced the food prices, and there is a slump in vegetables and fruit in Covent Garden. The price of fish is about normal. Salmon has attained a record in cheapness owing to the cessation of export.

SUPERIOR RECRUITS.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO EARL KITCHENER'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 4-20 a.m.

Three thousand are enlisting daily, in response to Earl Kitchener's appeal. The recruits are of a superior type.

DUTCH INDUSTRIES CLOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 4-20 a.m.

Four thousand diamond cutters in Amsterdam have been rendered idle by the war. Other Dutch industries are being closed.

WAR SPECIALS.

In future the War Specials of THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE will be published at 1 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. In the event of news of great importance arriving at any other time an Extra War Special will be issued.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

OFFERS POURING IN FROM TASMANIA

LONDON (Launceston), Aug. 11 4-30 a.m.

An unprecedented manifestation of loyality is occuring in Tasmania and applications to join the expedition are pouring in from all quarters.

Patriotic funds have been opened in New Zealand and Western Australia.

GENEROUS AUSTRALIAN FIRM.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO EMPLOYEES TO VOLUNTEER.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 4-20 a.m.

The leading warehouse here announced that it will give its employees accompanying the Australian expedition one month's full pay, thereafter half-pay, and will keep their positions open for them.

INDIA'S LOYAL TRIBUTE.

LORD CREWE DEEPLY IMPRESSED.

LONDON, Aug 11.

Lord Crewe has informed the signatories of the patriotic Address presented to him last week by Indian residents and visitors for submission to the King, that he has great pleasure in submitting to the King-Emperor their notable tribute of loyalty.

Lord Crewe adds that he has been deeply impressed by the sentiment of sincere and unselfish devotion to the common cause of the Empire which was so eloquently expressed in the Address.

BOY-SCOUTS.

The British Government has recognised Boy Scouts for non-military public service.

THE BALKAN POSITION.

MOBILISATION OF TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

With Servia and Montenegro formally hostile to Austria, the greatest interest attaches to the position in the Balkans, especially with reference to the mobilisation of Turkey, though the latter has hitherto shown no direct intention of joining in the general conflagration.

Nevertheless, it is significant that the Bulgarian Premier announces that, while Bulgaria is resolved to maintain her neutrality, yet she is compelled to take measures with a view to preventing or repelling any violation of her frontiers.

A Turkish Iradeh has been issued authorising a supplementary credit of three millions sterling for the War Minister.

Rumania remains silent and opinion in that country is very divided.

UHLANS AT TONGRES.

ALL AVAILABLE FOOD AND CASH CARRIED-OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 4-20 a.m.

Uhlans have appeared at Tongres, and carried off the cash in the Treasury and the available food. All were apparently famishing.

Tongres, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the province of Limburg. The town is 12 miles S. W. of Maestricht on the Jaar.

COMMONS' ADJOURN FOR FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, August 10, 6-10 P.M.

The House of Commons has adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Asquith said that he trusted that when they resumed they would be in a position to conclude the business of the session. He hoped to make proposals which would meet with general acquiescence.

FRANCO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS.

RUPTURE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, August 10, 6-10 P.M.

The rupture of Franco-Austrian relations is officially announced. Ambassadors are leaving the respective capitals.

SITUATION AT LIEGE SATISFACTORY.

FRENCH ADVANCING METHODICALLY.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 6-10 p.m.

An official telegram from Brussels says:—"The situation this afternoon was satisfactory. The French are advancing methodically. The forts of Liege are amply supplied with food and ammunition."

ADRIATIC PORT OCCUPIED BY MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 6-10 p.m.

The Montenegrins have occupied Spizza, on the Adriatic, and two neighbouring towns.

Spizza, or Spitza, is a small port at the extreme South of Dalmatia,—a narrow strip of Austrian territory—and only a few miles from Antivari.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, August 10, 10-40 p.m.

Mr. Churchill announces that H. M. cruiser Birmingham sank a German submarine on the 10th inst.

H. M. S. Birmingham belongs to the Light Cruiser Squadron attached to the First Fleet. She is a light cruiser of 5,440 tons and carries nine 6 in and four 3-pounder guns. The Amphion which was recently sunk also belonged to the Light Cruiser Squadron.

THE COMMONWEALTH NAVY.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.

The Commonwealth Navy has been formally transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of the war.

8,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 10-40 p.m.

There are eight thousand German prisoners in Belgium.

FRENCH LOSSES AT ALTKIRCH.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED

LONDON, Aug. 10. 10-40 p.m.

It is announced in Paris that the French lost one hundred killed and wounded at Altkirch.

AMNESTY TO STRIKERS AND SUFFRAGISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 10-40 p.m.

Strikers and Suffragists imprisoned in England have been granted an amnesty.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 1-30 a.m.)

POSITION AT LIEGE.

GERMANS IN FORCE IN THE TOWN,

TITANIC FORCES ON FRENCH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 1-40 p.m.

Only fragmentary details of operations are arriving from Liège. The Germans undoubtedly hold the town in considerable force, having succeeded in penetrating between the ring of forts surrounding the city, and they are now doing their utmost to subdue the forts, not only with artillery but by means of most gallant attempts at storming.

The defenders are behaving splendidly, making sorties and keeping their assailants at bay.

The loss of life has been terrible.

Any moment now may see Titanic forces at grips.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, consisting roughly of forty thousand men each, will meet twenty-three French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Both armies are completely mobilised and ready.

The French army is already in Belgium, joining hands with Belgians.

Regarding the Russian forces, a line drawn north and south through Brest Litovsk fairly represents the line on which the Russians are assembled.

The movements reported on two flanks are doubtless only those of advanced guards but they suggest that the armies in the rear may be nearly ready to support them, and that the issue will be joined before the end of the month.

Nothing whatsoever will be published in Great Britain concerning naval matters, except when issued by the newly constituted Press Bureau.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales yesterday joined the 1st Grenadier Guards and began his duties immediately.

NO NORTH SEA BATTLE.

MESSAGE TO VICEROY BASED ON MISCONCEPTION.

The following was sent to us this morning from Reuter's Bombay office:—

With reference to the telegram issued from Simla reporting a naval battle in the North Sea, Reuter's Agency learns from its Head Office that the message was based on a Press despatch from North Shields, which was erroneously described in London as having the official sanction of the Admiralty.

The Admiralty subsequently issued a denial.

POSITION IN IRELAND.

VOLUNTEERS TO BE EQUIPPED AND ORGANISED.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 10-40 p.m.

The Government have countermanded the despatch of Territorials to Ireland to replace the Regulars.

Mr. Asquith has informed Mr. Redmond that Earl Kitchener will do everything to equip and organise the Volunteers in Ireland.

LORD ISLINGTON'S APPOINTMENT.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 10.

Lord Islington has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL A. D. C.

LONDON, August 10, 10-40 p.m.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan has been appointed principal naval aide-de-camp and to the Special Service War Staff of the Admiralty.

NORTH SEA SILENCE.

STEADY STRANGULATION OF GERMAN COMMERCE.

QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 10. 1-15 p.m.

The operations in the North Sea are shrouded in silence but, although the German fleet has apparently not yet accepted battle, the steady, silent strangulation of German commerce continues, raising the question of food supplies sooner or later.

GOLD INFLUX.

LONDON, August 10, 6-10 P.M.

The gold influx into Bank of England to-day amounted to £2,500,000, silver rose to 37¼.

INDIANS AND THE WAR.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S STIRRING LETTER.

"OUR DUITY CLEAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE".

SIR,—We have this year to mourn with profound sorrow for the sad bereavement of his Excellency the Viceroy by the death of her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The loss to the people of India and especially to the women of India is incalculable. She leaves in the heart and affection of the people of India an everlasting monument of herself as a benefactor.

What a calamity to the world is at present happening! The War in Europe. What is our—Indians,—place in it? We are a people of the British Empire. Let us see what our duty and position is.

If ever India expects to attain again her former glory, on the advanced character and scale of modern British civilization, of liberty, humanity, justice and all that is good, great and divine, it shall be at the hands of the British people, and with the British people, as self-governing members of the British Empire.

We are above all British citizens of the Great British Empire, and that is at present our greatest pride. On the other hand, is Britain engaged in the present great struggle for some selfish purpose for the extension of her own dominion and power? No, It is simply for keeping her word of honour and for righteously discharging a solemn obligation for the peace and welfare of minor and weak powers.

Fighting as the British people are at present in a righteous cause for the good and glory of human dignity and civilization, and, moreover, being the beneficent instrument of our own progress and civilization, our duty is clear, to do our every one's earnest to support the British fight with our life and property.

I have been all my life more of a critic than a simple praiser of the British rule of India, and I have not hesitated to say some hard things at times. I can therefore speak, with the most perfect candour and sincerity, of what the British character is, what the civilization of the world owes to the British genius and what we Indians owe to the British people, for benefits past as well as benefits to come.

Yes, I have not the least doubt in my mind that every individual of the vast mass of humanity of India will have but one desire in his heart, viz., to support to the best of his ability and power the British people in their glorious struggle for justice, liberty, honour and true human greatness and happiness.

The Princess and people of India have already made spontaneous offers, and until the victorious end of this great struggle no other thought than that of supporting wholeheartedly the British Nation, should enter the mind of India.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Vesava, August 10th.

SHIPS IN BOMBAY.

WIRELESS ROOMS SEALED UP.

By an error yesterday we included amongst the German ships seized in Bombay the name of the s.s. Baron Erskine. This is not a German ship, but a Scottish, while her captain is a Scotsman.

It now transpires that the message which was sent from the Rheinfels was a message of warning to other Hansa Line ships which were due to leave Aden soon after Rheinfels. The message was picked up by the wireless station at Butcher's Island, and on a report from there the Captain and officers were arrested.

The wireless rooms of all the British ships now in Bombay Harbour have been locked up and sealed, while in the case of foreign ships the aerials have been taken down.

VOLUNTEERING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A meeting of Anglo-Indians of Calcutta was held last evening for the purpose of forming an Anglo-Indian volunteer regiment for active service. After the meeting, 125 names were enrolled.

It is proposed to form an Armenian volunteer company in Calcutta to be attached to one of the volunteer corps.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Two notifications were published in issues of the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" yesterday.

The first was as follows:—

In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor-General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2859-I.-I., dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914 (No. 1 of 1914), published in the "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" under Political Department Notification No. 114-W., dated the 10th August, 1914, to all places within which the Governor in Council is authorised to make rules and orders by the said notification, including the Thana Circles and the Civil Stations, and the Cantonment of Deesa.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

The other notification contains the following Royal Proclamation:—

Whereas by the 1st Section of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,' it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged, or which may be engaged, in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces.

And whereas We, by, and with, the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter mentioned in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated:

Now We, by, and with, the advice aforesaid, do hereby from, and after, the date hereof prohibit the exportation to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports) and Spain and Portugal, of articles which We have judged capable of being converted into, or made useful in, increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores.

Then follows a list of the articles:—

Armour plates.
Armour quality castings and similar protective material.
Barbed wire.
Cables, telegraph and telephone.
Camp equipment, articles of—.
Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.
Carbolic acid.
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof.
Carbolic acid.
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnace and for machine guns, and parts thereof.
Coal, steam, large.
Compasses and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles.
Cresol and Nitro-cresol.
Engine and boiler packings.
Explosives of all kinds.
Farriers,' carpenters', wheelers' and saddlers' tools.
Field glasses and telescopes.
Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.
Fuel, manufactured.
Glycerine.
Harness and saddlery of all kinds.
Heliographs.
Horse and pony shoes.
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea.
India-rubber sheet, vulcanised.
Manganese
Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
Men's marching and shooting boots.
Mercury.
Mica.
Mineral jellies.
Mines, and parts thereof.
Molybdenum.
Nitrates of Ammonium.
Nitrates of Potassium.
Nitrates of Sodium.
Nitric acid.
Nitro-toluol.
Picric acid and its components.
Portable Forges.
Railway materials both fixed and rolling stock.
Range-finders and parts thereof.
Rope, wire, steel, and hawsers.
Saltpetre.
Sounding machines, and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and parts thereof.
Tin.
Tin plates.
Torpedo Tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Tungsten.
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over.
Uniform clothing and Military equipment.
Vanadium.
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and fore ends.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Sd). R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

"DAYS OF GRACE."

THE CASE OF THE GERMAN SHIPS.

Concerning the "Gazette" notice that the Government has decided not to grant "days of grace," but to detain permanenely enemies' merchant vessels which are in British ports, or which enter British ports, Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, in representing German interests here, has written to the Government suggesting that such Notice violates the principles of International law, as expressed in the Convention relative to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities signed at the Peace Conference of 1907 at the Hague. Mr. Baker calls attention to Article 1 of this Govern- calls attention to Article 1 of this Convention which states:—

"When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers is at the commencement of hostilities in an enemy port, it is desirable that it should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately, or after a reasonable number of days of grace, and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to its port of destination or any other port indicated."

"The same rule should apply in the case of a ship which has left its last port of departure before the commencement of the war and entered a port belonging to the enemy while still ignorant that hostilities had broken out."

Mr. Baker mentions that this Convention was signed by both Great Britain and Germany, and that while the latter country appears to have made certain reservations in this Convention, yet neither country appear to have made any reservation as to article 1, so that presumably both countries gave their consent to it as established International law in time of war. The second paragraph of article 1 would apparently apply particularly in the case of the two German ships now seized and detained in Bombay.

Mr. Baker suggests that the permanent detention of these ships, which might seem to imply that they are confiscated, may cause other German ships now en route from America and other countries to India, to take refuge in neutral ports, instead of coming here to peaceably discharge their cargoes, which are the property of merchants in India, who may be seriously embarrassed and subjected to servere loss in consequence. Also, he says, there may thus be injustice to American commercial interests which have shipped goods to India entirely ignorant of the complications which would result.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

At an urgent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union to be held this evening at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following items of business will be considered:—The proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will move the following resolution:—

"That in the grave emergency confronting our benign Government, we the members of the Bombay medical profession do hereby offer our professional services whenever required by it either on the civil or the military side."

THE RISE IN PRICES.

A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA INQUIRY.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The Government of India have addressed the Local Governments for information on the question of rise of prices, and for their views on the subject.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Despite police warnings in the northern part of Calcutta unnecessary increases in the prices of foodstuffs are being maintained. Articles of which the prices have been lately raised are flour. oil, sugar, salt and potatoes. Shopkeepers explain that the middlemen are responsible for the rise in prices.

"CORNERS" PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, is warning Banias through the Municipal Commissioner that if corners are formed to raise prices unduly action will have to be taken to reduce them to a more reasonable level.

MORE AMBULANCE WORKERS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Lady Carmichael attended the annual inspection yesterday afternoon of the ladies section of the St. John's Ambulance Society. The attendance was large and numbers of new members, European and Indian, were enrolled. Ladies have been attending the usual hospitals for practical instruction.

THREE HUNDRED LAWYERS VOLUNTEER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

A list containing the names of three hundred barristers and vakils willing to serve as volunteers has been forwarded to the Governor.

AFFAIRS IN RANGOON.

NO FEAR OF DISTURBANCES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

On Wednesday a meeting of the importers of Rangoon was held to consider the existing state of civil affairs here, with Mr. B. W. G. Stephens in the chair. He said it was understood that owing to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe there was some fear of disturbances. He was glad to say these fears were groundless. At the present juncture, it was necessary that people should show some tolerance to each other. The shipping had been somewhat disorganised owing to the war, but shipments to India were being resumed. Some dislocation was to be expected at such a critical moment, but a bright feature so far as India and Burma were concerned was that money and food supplies existed in abundance, while the banks were doing the utmost to assist their clients. Others also shared in the views expressed, and the meeting adjourned.

A SCOUT'S BRAVERY REWARDED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 11.

Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, last evening, presented a silver cross for gallantry to King's Scout Ralph Jackson, age 17, of the 5th Bangalore Troop, which was awarded to him by the Officiating Chief Commissioner in India for rescuing Percy Trutwein from drowning in Tingey's well on 25th May last.

The presentation was made before a parade of 200 students of St. Joseph's College, besides Scouts from all local schools.

INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Dr. Suhrawardy, who organised the Indian Medical Mission during the Turkish war, has received many offers of service from Mahomedan and Hindu medical men.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

FAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Business in Calcutta is still stagnant, and will not improve till authentic naval news is obtained.

The Exchange Banks received encouraging reports yesterday morning from their Home branches of the position in London. In one quarter, it was reported that the discount market had been re-opened, although at rates which are at present more or less nominal. Whether these reports are all confirmed or not they indicate a near uplift of the situation.

In Calcutta, efforts are being made to re-open business, shippers having offered to suspend or cancel contracts by a war surtax of twentyfive per cent. and upwards, since the hulls have to be insured as well as the cargoes at heavy war risks. Importers are having an anxious time, especially in respect to goods that were shipped from the other end before the commencement of hostilities, and more particularly regarding shipments made in German bottoms without insurance against war risks.

The jute market continues closed. Prices of the raw material up-country are said to be extremely low in the absence of inquiry. In the coal market there was some inquiry for ready, due to rumours that the Government were about to requisition supplies. A few cargoes are being shipped to Bombay, but owners prefer, as a rule, to wait further developments before taking any risks.

MEETING AT CHOTA UDEPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

UDEPUR, Aug. 11.

A crowded meeting held at Chhota Udepur presided over by the Raja Saheb, unanimously resolved to assure the Government through the Political Agent of their loyalty and attachment to the British Raj and that the services and all the means of the State would be always at the disposal of the Government.

The meeting dissolved amongst loud cheers for the Government, the band playing the National Anthem.

MEETING AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

At the war meeting held in the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, last week it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Karachi Municipality, that steps were being taken to supply work for those labourers who might be thrown out of employment by the interruption of shipping in the harbour and other operations dependent thereon. The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai last night learnt that up to the present no eagerness had been shown by labourers to find work of which there was plenty. Mr. Harchandrai thought that for the next two weeks labourers would not be eager for work as the Ramzan fast was now on and during the time of fasting the men usually, even in normal times, show a disinclination for much physical exertion.

NEWS FROM RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

With reference to the Hansa Liner taken into Colombo by H. M. S. Espiegle, the local agents Graham and Company now say that this cannot be the Alesia which is not a Hansa Liner. They have no reason to believe that the Alesia will not arrive in Rangoon.

The Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association have received a cablegram from London stating that marine insurance rates are hardening considerably owing to lights having been extinguished, buoys removed and the presence of mines which may cause the sinking of steamers.

Outward sailings of the Bibby and Henderson Lines steamers have been suspended from the Gloucestershire onwards and Martaban onwards respectively.

Bazar prices of local food stuffs have gone down to some extent.

BENGAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

MAHOMEDAN LOYALTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

An emergency meeting of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League was held on Sunday. It was resolved at the meeting that the following telegram be sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor:—

Bengal Presidency Moslem League beg to assure the Government of the steadfast and devoted loyalty of Mahomedans to the British Crown and of their readiness to place their services at the disposal of the Government.

CALCUTTA STANDS THE STRAIN WELL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

There is nothing doing in Marine insurance beyond a little coasting business. Endeavours are being made to find out if the Government Insurance Scheme applies to the Homeward route as well as the outward.

The second week of the crisis opens with Calcutta standing the strain well, there has been no panic and no failures have taken place. The difficulties have been faced with praiseworthy courage all round.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mohamedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman-I-Islam at the Anjuman Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to express their loyalty towards the British Crown.

BOMBAY FIELD HOSPITAL.

A movement to supply a Bombay Presidency Field Hospital has been initiated, and the following subscriptions have been promised:—

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and Sir Shapurji Baruchа £2,500 each. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Company and Sir Sassoon David £1,000 each, Mr. B. D. Petit Rs. 1,000.

EUROPEAN FIRMS NOT TO INCREASE PRICES.

At a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association on Monday night, at which representatives of the principal European trading firms were present, it was unanimously agreed not to increase the price of any goods now held by them in stock. Prices will not be raised until such time as it may be necessary owing to increased cost of future shipments.

BOMBAY LOYALTY MEETING.

As several ladies have expressed to the Sheriff a desire to be present at the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m., to express loyalty to the Crown, arrangements have been made to reserve the first four rows of the seats for them.

The Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay are to hold daily prayers for the success of British arms at the Seven Palms Mosque at Masjid Bunder.

AHMEDABAD LOYAL RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11.

The following resolutions were passed at a largely attended public meeting held at Ahmedabad to-day and presided over by Sir Chinubhai, Baronet.

The citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled affirm their deep and unflinching loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor and pray for the success of the British arms in the war. The meeting further declares the readiness of the citizens of Ahmedabad to undergo every sacrifice for the defence and preservation of the glory and integrity of the British Empire. This meeting urges upon the public the supreme duty of avoiding panic in business relations and discountenancing false rumours and calls upon every citizen to do his best to help the authorities in maintaining the ordinary course of internal trade and the financial stability of the Indian market.

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The Maharaja of Venkatagiri has offered to place the entire resources of his zemindary at the disposal of the Government, and contribute a sum of three lakhs of rupees immediately.

The death at Allahabad is reported of Raja Bahadur Avadhendra Singh of Kothi.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front. Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.
Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.
Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.
Germans violate the neutrality of Luxmburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.
Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.
Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.
British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.
Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.
Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.
A German aeroplane cut in two by Belgian airman at Liege.
Germans bombard Liege and Namur in Belgium, but are completely repulsed at Liege by Belgians. German cavalry in full flight.
German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.
Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.
The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.
Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.
Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.
Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.
Prince of Wales' fund for relief distress opened.
German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.
Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.
Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.
British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.
A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.
French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.
Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia, which had been previously evacuated by Austrian troops.
Germans lose 100 men in an action on Russian frontier.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. German submarine sunk.
Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.
Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.
French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.
Sweden and Norway make mutual declarations of neutrality.
Turks concentrating near Dedeagatch in Bulgaria.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.
Canada makes a gift of a million bags of flour to Mother country.

August 11. Announcement by Mr. Churchill of the sinking of a German submarine by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.
Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admiralty till the conclusion of War.
French loss at Altkirch stated to be 100 killed and wounded.
8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.
Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.
Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.
Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Kitchener will fully equip and organise the Irish Volunteers.

METEOROLOGICAL FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Meteorological Department forecast for August and September issued to-day states that indications are conflicting, but that on the whole it appears probable that rainfall will be roughly normal in amount. Dr. Walker adds:—There are signs of greater variability than usual in the strength of monsoon but no reasons for anticipating any marked abnormalities in the geographical distribution of rainfall.

RELEASED PRISONERS AID SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In the early part of the year, H. E the Governor of Bombay convened a meeting of leading citizens for the purpose of creating an organization for assisting prisoners on release. The result is the formation of the Released Prisoners Aid Society. One of its practical objects is to give such help to released prisoners as will ensure them a chance of earning a living honestly. For carrying on this humane work, which is in the best interests of the community, ample funds are needed. The usefulness of the Society will depend very largely on the sums it has at its disposal. It is hoped, therefore, that the generous hearted public of Bombay and the Presidency will come forward to help the movement with liberal contributions. The minimum subscription for Ordinary Members is Rs. 5 per annum, for Life-Members Rs 200; and for Patrons Rs. 1,000. The headquarters of the Society will be in Bombay, but it is intended to extend its work to other parts of the Presidency. H. E. Lord Willingdon, who takes a keen interest in the project, is President of the Society. On the Committee are many of the leading members of the various communities. Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Bank of Bombay, or to any of the undersigned.—Yours. etc.,

J. A. D. McBAIN,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN,
H. P. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, August, 10th.

BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RECEIPT STAMP.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In continuation of my letter published on the 27th July, on the subject of receipt stamps on the Bombay Savings Bank withdrawals, I may be allowed to announce through the columns of your paper the satisfactory arrangement arrived at in the matter. After a few minutes' discussion Mr. A. Logie, an officer in the Bank of Bombay, gave the following assurance.

That instructions would be given to the Bank staff not to demand from the depositors, who are present in person, to affix one anna receipt stamp, on every withdrawals of amounts less than Rs. 20 and that there would be some necessary alterations made in the Receipt Forms.

Thanking you for affording me the necessary space in the columns of your paper in the interests of the public, and the Bank, authorities for their spontaneous assurance in the matter to remedy a long standing grievance.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.
46, Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay, August, 9th.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu girl named Gangubai, aged about 10 years, who died from injuries, which it was alleged, she received by a motor car driven by Mr. Francis Arnold, on the Fergusson Road, on Sunday. Superintendent Coxen led the evidence. Mr. Arnold was present at the enquiry with his pleader Mr. De Cruz.

The deceased girl's father deposed that his deceased daughter, his wife, and another daughter were injured by the car. The deceased succumbed to her injuries, while his wife and daughter were under treatment in hospital.

Aba Tukaram, a cleaner, who was in the car at the time, deposed that his master appeared to be drunk on his coming out of the Parsi Stores. Mr. Arnold drove the car. He was driving it slowly. After the car had gone some distance, a man was knocked down by its left mud-guard. The car did not stop. The horn was being blown from time to time. A palanquin procession was on the road and the car was turned to pass through an open space on the road, when it went on the foot-path. The car bumped again and was not under the driver's control as the wheel had slipped out of his hand. The car went about seven paces on the foot-path and several persons were injured.

Questioned by Mr. De Cruz, the witness said the brake might have failed to act. Mr. Arnold might have gone to the left to avoid the thick crowd of processionists and might have run into the wall to save the crowd. After the car had dashed against the wall, Mr. Arnold was shown some injured people, some of whom he placed in his car. Mr. Arnold was not much drunk and the car was driven carefully till the first accident took place.

Dr. Lionel Scott, Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull. Altogether fourteen persons were brought to hospital at the same time injured by a motor car, of which five were detained. He thought the fracture was due to a fall. The deceased had no other injuries. Further enquiry was adjourned.

GOVERNMENTS APPEALS ADMITTED.

RAJABAZAR AND BARANAGORE CASES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Justices Holmwood and Richardson to-day admitted various appeals in the Rajabazar bomb case and Baranagore Arms Act case preferred by the Government and the accused for enhancement of sentence and against the acquittal and sentences respectively.

LADY HARDINGE MEMORIAL AT MADRAS.

TO BE ABANDONED FOR THE TIME BEING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At a meeting of signtories to the requisition to the Sheriff of Madras asking him to call a meeting of condolence with the Viceroy in his grievous bereavement at which it should be proposed to raise a memorial to the late Vicereine, it was decided on the motion of Mrs. Besant seconded by Khan Bahadur Valji Lalji Sate with approval of the Chairman the Hon'ble Sir John Wallis in whose chambers the meeting was held, that the proposed requisition should be withdrawn in the present state of public affairs.

Sir John Wallis pointed out that no one could tell what demands might be made on their resources in the near future and that it would be wise to turn all their efforts in one direction.

A requisition is being very largely signed by all casses of the community asking the Sheriff to call a meeting of citizens of Madras in order that they may offer to Government the assurance of their unwavering loyalty and of every service which they can render.

FOREIGNERS' POSITION IN CALCUTTA.

A RUSSIAN ENROLLED AS VOLUNTEER.

The declaration of war by England on Germany has evidently created a feeling of uneasiness among foreigners in Calcutta. A European gentleman who did not disclose his name, writes the "Indian Daily News," interviewed the Commissioner of Police on Thursday with a view to getting some protection against any possible restrictions being placed upon his movements on the ground of his being mistaken for a German. He subsequently interviewed Superintendent Aldridge describing himself as a Russian, and that he was residing in Chowringhee. He stated that from his very childhood he and the members of his family circle had lived in England as British subjects. It was his desire to be treated as a British subject and so wanted to know what he should do to be officially recognised as such, more especially as he was most anxious to enroll himself as a Volunteer, so as to be able to take part in any movement should the occasion arise. Mr. Aldridge informed him that he would have to fill up a printed form which was available in the office and the necessary sanction would be given to the applicant to be declared as a naturalised British subject. Mr. Aldridge in response to the applicant stated that he did not think that there could be any objection to his enrolment as a Volunteer.

An Austrian gentleman and his wife also called at the office of the Commissioner of Police for the alleged purpose of obtaining protection against any undue influence being exercised upon them during the present European conflagration. It is said they were assured of cordial treatment and were requested to register their names.

DELHI EXPLOSIVES CASE.

AMIR CHAND'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 11.

The prosecution case in the Delhi explosive additional case was concluded to-day. Evidence was given by Berhuanand and Gulabrai, search witnesses, of the search of Amir Chand's house in February last.

Canon Allnutt identified Amir Chand's handwriting in various documents alleged to have been found in Amir Chand's house.

When questioned by the court Amir Chand said the key of room where the bomb cap was found was kept by the servant or in a niche in the Dalani. Both he and Abad Behari denied seeing the box containing the bomb cap found by the Police. Dalan while the room was searched. They were sitting on a charpai in the Dalan while the room was searched.

The defence called no witnesses and the proceedings stand adjourned till Saturday when arguments will be heard.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION AT PONDICHERRY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

On Thursday at Pondecherry after the band on the Place Dupleix was over a large gathering was assembled in front of the status of Dupleix. The flags of France, England and Russia were unfurled while the band played the national anthems of the three nations. Vigorous cheers were given and the band having struck up a stirring march a procession was formed and headed by the flags of the allies proceeded towards Government House. Here a halt was made, the national anthems being again played amidst rounds of cheering while fireworks were let off. From this place the procession turned its steps to the British Consulate where the popular Consul appearing on the balcony was given a hearty ovation.

In response to this Mr. A. H. Deane speaking in French, said how deeply touched he was by this public manifestation of friendliness and unity between the two great nations. He added that he was happy and proud to be able to say that Great Britain had joined France in the sacred cause of justice and liberty not forgetting of course Russia who has united her arms with the former in order to crush their common foe. Having wished success to the arms of the Triple Entente, he called for three cheers which were lustily given. Once more the national anthems were played and the procession having proceeded through the main streets of the town returned to the statue of Dupleix where it broke up amidst cheers.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL POSITION IN PRE-WAR DAYS.

A FEELING OF SUSPICION AND GLOOM.

In the following letter our correspondent discusses the financial position in London in pre-war days, and states that in the week ending July 24th the feeling in Europe generally was one of suspicion and gloom, owing to the Austro-Servian trouble, and that the Continental bourses were depressed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 24.

In a recent letter I pointed out how there were other considerations besides the political clouds, troubles abroad and adverse influences at Home to account for the absence of business on the Stock Exchange in London. I pointed out how hopelessly were the stock-brokers in London handicapped by antiquated restrictions and a system that is quite out of date. I have criticised the policy of the Joint Stock Banks. The enormous assets and strength of these institutions is a great national asset; but they have swallowed up the old private banker, who had a personal knowledge of his clients and by judicious assistance was responsible for the foundation of many a business that has since become a landmark of successful British enterprise, as well as preventing the collapse of others by judicious assistance during times of temporary difficulty. But there are broader features of our banking system that want alteration if the business affairs of the money market of the world are to work with oiled wheels. Sir Felix Schuster, whose speeches every half year at the meetings of shareholders or the Union of London and Smith Bank, are looked forward to as eagerly as a pronouncement by Sir Edward Grey at times of great international difficulty, has had something to say about our currency system, which it seems is likely soon to be placed on a new and more satisfactory basis

THE ACCUMULATION OF GOLD.

Sir Felix dealt with the continued accumulation of gold in the great European State Banks. That this has not been a natural evolution but the result of a deliberate policy, I have often pointed out in past letters. Germany took the lead and no effort was made to disguise the fact that gold was accumulated in view of possible conflict with rival Powers. In the meantime England, who in old days set an example in currency policy has been letting matters lapse. The object of the Bank Act of 1844 has been defeated, the intention of the framers having been to effect a currency of Bank of England notes, secured to a great extent by gold. As it is the joint stock banks hold deposits exceeding a thousand millions, and the currency of the country is practically supplied by this system.

At the end of the present half year the stock of gold in the Bank of England was about forty millions, while early in 1896 it was forty-nine millions. On the other hand the volume of trade turned over in the clearing house, and deposits in the other banks have enormously increased. It is certainly time that steps were taken to increase our gold reserves in order to avoid the violent fluctuation in the value of money and the train to which our position as the freest market for gold exposes us. It seems that a bankers' committee has been considering the question for some time past, and no doubt on the presentation of a business-like report adequate reform will be made.

TRADE FALLING OFF.

The trade of the country is falling off, and will continue to do so to a marked extent. So far those anxious for increased activity on the Stock Exchange can take comfort that plenty of funds should in the course of things become available for speculation and Stock Exchange investment. For the moment, however, money is a little tight, and the position is not improved by that process by bank directors known locally as "window dressing"; which means that they make every effort to present a big show of available funds when, by statute, their position has to be available at the end of every month. Other influences on the Stock Markets are, to say the least, depressing. Whatever the papers may say to-day, it was generally concluded that the Buckingham Palace Conference on the Ulster problem had broken down. That alone would demoralise markets at any ordinary time. But the outlook elsewhere is far from satisfactory. Apart from the usual Mexico, China and other influences, there is the trouble between Austria and Sorvia. The feeling in Europe generally is one of suspicion and gloom and the Continental bourses are in a depressed condition. They have been offering stock freely, and the particular counters in which the different Continental centres speculate have been thrown freely back on London. For example Paris has unloaded Kaffirs, and Berlin has sold Canadian Pacifics.

RAILWAY ISSUES.

Considering general conditions, the Consol Market has maintained a fair front and there has been nothing in the nature of sensational falls among what are known as gilt-edged securities. Home Railway issues, on the other hand, have come in for at least one shock. The first dividend announcement regarded as really important was that of the South Eastern, and this proved quite disappointing. According to the published figures, the traffic figures worked out at much the same as for the corresponding period last year, but the net results showed a falling off of £51,000 and as a result the interim dividend is reduced from 1½ per cent. to 1 per cent. There are two circumstances that may explain the increased operating charges. One is higher wages, the other is the new Paris service, and no doubt we shall eventually know in what proportion they are respectively responsible for the decreased distribution. The Chatham Railway maintained its dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the first Preference Stock, but the balance brought forward is less than at the end of June of last year. Yesterday the Great Eastern distribution was announced, and to some extent counterbalanced the depression caused by the South Eastern announcement. There has not been any increase in the expenses incurred while the receipts have improved, and the interim dividend on the ordinary stock is maintained at 3/8 per cent. Then followed the Metropolitan distribution at the rate of 1½ per cent., the same as for the first half of 1913. The market is now in a state of indecision as to what the dividend announcements average; though the next two or three days will reveal the truth. Even if they are average; though the next two or three days will reveal the truth. Even if they are favourable, I doubt whether there will be much business in the Home Railway Market unless events, political and otherwise, take a turn for the better.

BUSINESS QUIET IN NEW YORK.

There has been practically no business in American Railway Shares, and the market has had no encouragement from New York where business has been as quiet as it is over here. An influence adverse to revival of business is the indecision regarding the future of rates, though an announcement cannot be much longer delayed. In the meanwhile, the Market across the Atlantic is very susceptible to attack, and resultant weakness is immediately reflected over here, where there is no business being transacted and prices are completely dependent on New York advices.

Although the strained relations between Austria and Servia caused depression on the Continental bourses, and as I have pointed out earlier in this letter considerable selling of Canadian Pacifics resulted, there has been some re-action, and the quotation for the stock is practically the same as when I last wrote. I am glad to say that my anticipation that the reports as to damage to wheat crop having been much exaggerated, was justified, latest advices being of a satisfactory nature. Altogether there is a hopeful tone generally regarding the outlook in Canada. Grand Trunk issues have been a weak market. The fact of the matter is that there is scarcely any support just now to this or any other market, and that while the working of the lines has not been so remunertive as this time last year, there is also still the influence of the recent failure of Chaplain, Milne, Grenfell and Company, and the collapse of the Canadian Agency with which that firm was so intimately involved. As regards foreign railway issues, Argentines, Brazils and Mexican Rails have all been weak markets, absolutely lackng support and with very little business doing.

MINING SHARES.

South African Mining Shares have lost the appearance if strength that they had developed during the previous three weeks and beyond the selling from Paris there has been very little business. It shows how very little independent strength or support there is over here, the so called strength of the past few weeks having been purely a reflection of the better tone and increased interest in the French capital. Other mining shores have been absolutely stagnant with the exception of Russians, in which some of the activity to which I have recently referred has been maintained. Copper shares have been adversely affected by the latest published statistics, which have shown an increase in the supplies on both sides of the Atlantic. Resulting from this there was a fall in the price of the metal, which has helped to accentuate the dulness of the market. Oil shares have suffered from the general idle depression of the Continental bourses and lack of business over here.

THE MARCONI MEETING.

Somebody at the meeting of Marconi shareholders at the commencement of the week complained of organised opposition. I am bound to say that if the opposition was organised, it was very badly done, for the malcontents had an excellent case, and failed to make the best of it, the directors having decidedly had the better of the fight when the meeting closed. The directors, who probably knew exactly where they stood with regard to the voting, challenged the opposition by offering Mr. Marconi and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs for re-election; and needless to say they were re-elected amid acclamations. The fact of the matter is that shareholders missed the opportunity, and with the exception of one gentleman who heckled Mr. Isaacs until that gentleman acknowledged that he sold shares two years ago at £4, the questions and arguments of the opposition were decidedly tame. The directors were very clever, for they disarmed their critics by stating that profits were entirely trading profits and did not include any profits on share transactions. Yet, although many of those present had bought shares at £10 apiece and lost heavily, it never dawned on anyone to ask whether the Company had dealt in shares and lost money. The attendance was rather poor, considering the importance of the occasion and undoubtedly the majority of shareholders live in the country or are abroad. That Mr. Godfrey Isaacs cleared out of shares two years ago at £4 is a point that may well be pondered by less astute and suffering shareholders.

MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The numerous shareholders in the Mysore Gold Mining Company have been asking for information recently. In view of this the directors have issued a circular stating that the position remains practically the same as it was at the meeting in March last. Between the middle of March and middle of June of this year development operations were interfered with by reason of a short age in the supply of electrical power from the Cauvary Falls, due to an unusually dry season. All work, however, both underground and at surface, is now proceeding rapidly. The output of gold for six months to June 30th of this year amounted to 114,437 ozs. against 115,339 ozs. for the corresponding period of 1913, the slight decrease being due to the interruption referred to above.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

OPENING CEREMONY AT BHUSAWAL.

NEEDS OF DOMICILED "POOR WHITE."

Last Wednesday, the 5th August, witnessed a very pleasant function of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, at Bhusawal when Mr. H. A. H. Payne, President of the Bombay Provincial Branch proceeded thither to open another branch. Leaving Bombay the night previous and arriving at Bhusawal in the early morning he was met by a party of welcome and was the guest of Mr. Barton, District Traffic Superintendent.

At 9-30 a.m. a meeting to inaugurate the Branch was held in the Institute and was well attended. This was essentially a business function and consisted in choosing for the administration, office bearers and a Committee.

In the evening the Volunteer Band enlivened the grounds, on which all Bhusawal had turned out to honour the event. A Tennis Tournament engaged in by some visitors from Igatpuri versus a local team gave variety to the entertainment and contributed in no small degree to enhance the interest, especially of lovers of the game. But the *piece de resistance* of the function was still to come in the form of a concert and dance and addresses. At 9-30 the curtain rose to a packed house. A programme of some length was gone through with a hearty cheerfulness by the performers.

During an interval of the performance Mr. Payne delivered the following address:—

MR. PAYNE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Payne after thanking those present for the splendid welcome they had given the League, and specially those who had taken so much trouble with the arrangements which had made the gathering such a success mentioning especially Mr. Wilson, the Honorary Secretary of the Igatpuri Branch, who had in the first instance undertaken to be his deputy in forming the Branch and had laboured so assiduously to do so. Mr. Gordon who had been that day elected their Honorary Secretary and Mr. Pope, their Honorary Treasurer, whom he understood had enrolled nearly 100 members in two or three days, and also thanking the acting Agent and other officers of the G. I. P. Railway for their kind sympathy and assistance and expressing his pleasure that Mr. Bigg-Wither and Mr. Barton, the Loco. Superintendent, had kindly accepted the offices of President and Vice President, of the Branch, stated he had been called upon to answer three questions, viz., what the League is, what is the necessity for it, and what it was doing or intended to do that it should claim support.

Turning to the question of the necessity for such an association as the League he asked his hearers if they were satisfied with the position of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities in the country and quoting a number of examples in the history of the community during the last 70 years to show that whereas in former times important positions in both civil and military were held by the Anglo-Indians, those positions were now either held by imported European or by educated Indians, While as shown by the experience—of the League Employment Bureau the members of the community themselves were practically all trying to crowd into one employment the subordinate offices on the Railway, notwithstanding that offers were being made to them of good posts in other employments. Dealing with the reasons for this decline in the position of the community he pointed out that the community up to a very recent date laboured under a distinct disadvantage. It was numerically small and split up into groups scattered over a large area of country, having no connecting link or authority to watch over its interests with the result its members had been drifting along each regarding his own interests only or at most the interests of his family without realising until it was almost too late what was happening around him. The true state of things had only been recognized by a few thinking minds who had from time to time formed Associations to protect the interests of the community but these associations had themselves suffered from the same disadvantage as the community at large. They were mostly local associations each too small and weak in itself to effect much, and had not been a great success. The same mistake had been made by the League at first until it was taken in hand by the man whom they were all proud of to acknowledge as their chief the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott whose master mind quickly grasped the truth that it was not by small isolated associations even though federated that any good could be done and instead of keeping the League as it was a local association with a few branches or contenting himself with federating with other associations had set to work to extend the League itself over the country by establishing branches in all parts of the country, and it was in pursuance of this wise policy that his lieutenants were endeavouring to open branches in the stations within their respective charges.

When you compared the opportunities given to a young man at home even of the labouring classes, the Workmen's College at which higher education was given to working men attended by the Technological colleges founded in large towns where you found hundreds of students being trained scientifically in their respective trades many of them attending the lectures after their work was done and the large number of municipal schools available for the self improvement of young men who had nominally finished their education and were earning their living; with absence of similar opportunities for any young man domiciled in this country it was easy to realize the great disadvantage the community are under in regard to education, on the other hand when one found a young man the son of a butler on a pay of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month ready to serve for Rs. 20 a month with an education only just short of an University degree and the son of a clerk sent to Germany for a special six months training in his trade one realized the tremendous competition which the community has to face without any appropriate means of facing it. Hence it is that the League is devoting itself in the first instance to giving young people opportunities for better and higher education. It realised that there many parents and young people themselves who were only too willing to take advantage of higher education but their means would not allow it hence it deemed its duty to supply by the common purse what the individual purse is unable to do. He put to them in all seriousness that higher education was the key to the future of the community that unless the community found some means of fitting their young people to hold their own against the competition which was daily increasing, the community must in time be crushed out and the crushing out of a community was not a sudden act but a long and painful process involving much sorrow and humiliation. At present the community was principally relying on the railways and if they lost their hold on railway employment it was difficult to see to what they could look for a livelihood. Another useful work the League was doing and hoped to do was the formation of a strong public opinion in the community; an opinion which would bring home to every individual that he must not live entirely for himself but always with one eye open to the interests of the community.

There was another scheme which is being promoted by our President-in-Chief the Abbott Mount Colony to provide a suitable residence for those whose active work is done of which the details will be given on application to any office of the League

There was also a later scheme the first step towards the realization of an ambition which has been in the minds and hearts of many for a long time, the right of young men of the community to serve in the defence of their country. The President-in-Chief has offered to raise an Anglo-Indian Regiment to serve if need be in the present war and he (the speaker) has yesterday received instructions to open a roll for those wiling to join. He commenced the proposal to young unmarried men and especially those out of employment.

COLLEGES FOR SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF "POOR WHITE."

This was followed by one from Dr. Frank Blake, General Secretary of the League. He chose for his subject the "College Scheme." This scheme owes its inception to Mr. Payne and has for its object the provision of a college exclusively for the youths of both sexes of the domiciled community. Dr. Blake touched on the necessity for such an institution, then on the feasibility of raising amongst the community the funds required, which has been estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees, and lastly on the moral, social and educational results which would accrue if the scheme proved a success. Of the necessity for such a college, the speaker observed there could be no two opinions. At present our lads and lasses had to find higher tuition in "mixed company" which was undesirable; there were Indian Colleges galore but none exclusively for the sons and daughters of the "Poor White." This was a state of things which needed mending.

As to finding the 20 lakhs required; it looked a formidable achievement, but when squarely faced was really not so. It was computed that amongst the domiciled community there were one hundred and fifty thousands money-earners. Assuming this to be correct it needed only that each should subscribe Rs. 12½, not necessarily at once, nor in a month but in a reasonable time. Here the speaker indulging in some pleasantries which raised a general laugh indicated in a practical manner how each household could easily subscribe that amount, not by acts of ascetic self-abnegation, not by gigantic self-sacrifice, but by the observance of a domestic economy which would not deprive them of a single necessity and would make the smallest demand on luxuries which could be met unfelt.

As to the results, he said they were incalculable. The existence of such a college all our own would raise us in our own estimation and those of others, they would be an incentive to us "go ahead" in the educational track, and the moral affect on our boys and girls by the environment which such an institution would create must make towards aspirations tending to a high ideal. Given the college, and there is no doubt our boys and girls will win academic honours as well as the best.

Concluding with a dance which did not give over till sunrise, the event which marked the inauguration of the A. I. E. League at Bhusawal must be catalogued as one of those worth recording in the annals of that important Railway centre.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS, AND A VOLUNTEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE".

Sir,—In the columns of your paper a notice calling for volunteers wishing to enlist was issued by the Officers Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Being only too willing to help the Motherland, I made my way to the headquarters last Friday, and was taken on by the Adjutant, who called me the following day at 6 p.m. on the parade ground to go through a preliminary course of drilling. Accordingly the next day I presented myself, but found to my chagrin that the Company officer pronounced me—without any medical examination—weak in the chest and therefore not fit to serve as a volunteer. (I may here say that the Adjutant approved of my physique the previous da). I naturally protested against the decision of Mr. Moberley and appealed to the Adjutant, who fortunately happened to be standing near by; but was informed that he could not do anything in the matter I again appealed and told Mr. Moberley that I was aged only 18 years, and in physique did not bear a very unfavourable comparison to the other volunteers already approved. But all to no purpose. You will thus see Mr. Editor that there is cause for being indignant, taking into consideration: Here am I offering my services, which entails perhaps transfer from Bombay (and which, of course, means the giving up of my post), the chances of being injured, the possibilities of undergoing many other difficulties, and yet,—the irony of it—refused. A cold douche on youthful enthusiasm.

Lastly it seemed to me (and it is the opinion of others also) the whole procedure of choosing of cadets was open to objection, the rejection and enlistment depending on the opinion of the company officers. Such being the case, sensitive young fellows will be chary of courting ridicule by a curt refusal of their services, and rightly so.—Yours, etc.

HENRY MARQUIS,

Bombay, August 11.

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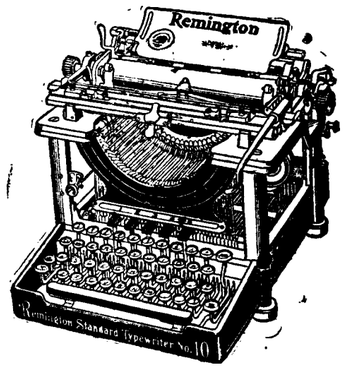

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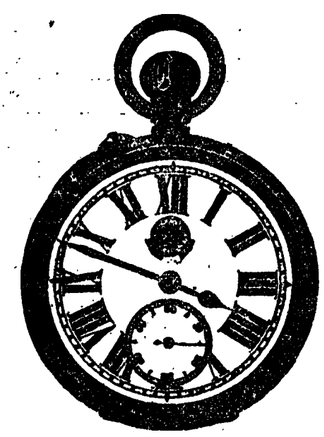

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GIANT NATURE.

REPTILES AND TORTOISES AT TRING.

FORMIDABLE FISHES.

In tropical countries, where the great snakes grow, the traveller may always hear stories of "authentic" instances of pythons or anacondas of 35ft. and 40ft. in length; but naturalists and museums are still looking for the living serpent honestly over 30ft. One of the troubles, says "The Times," is that snake skins stretch most dishonestly; so that a creature which was, let us say, 27ft. long in life—quite long enough— may easily have a skin which can be persuaded to measure over 30ft. later on. But in the museum at Tring there is a skin of a reticulated python, unstretched, which without the head and tip of the tail still measures over 25ft. That the snake which wore it in life must have been fairly over the 10 yards is certain.

In a former article, published on July 15, "The Times" spoke of the mammals in the Tring museum. The python skin is only one item in the fine collection of reptiles, which includes among specimens of most of the more deadly snakes—rattlesnake, puff adder, cobra, krait, and *fer-de-lance*—a magnificant and terrible hamadryad, the creature which, if it chose, could be the most awful scourage of all living things. Growing to a length of some 14ft., largely arboreal, but moving with dreadful swiftness on the ground, and being as much at home in the water as any anaconda, it is, unlike most large snakes, deadly poisonous and by all accounts is the only venomous snake, except, perhaps, the West Indian *fer-de-lance*, which is so sure of its own power that instead of trying to escape from man it habitually assumes the aggressive. Happily, nature having created such a formidable thing permits it to live only on terms which make it comparatively innocuous; for the diet of the hamadryad, or king cobra, consists almost entirely of other snakes.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIES.

Even more interesting than the snakes at Tring are the giant tortoises. The giant tortoises furnish science with, perhaps, the prettiest example of the way in which species are developed of any class of living things; for far back in some distant age the tortoises became distributed over the Pacific islands. Perhaps they were there when the land was all one continent and the intermediate levels became submerged. At all events, they must at one time all have been of one stock. But in the course of ages, each separate strain, living isolated on its little island, produced its own peculiarities—provincialisms, as it were, small local aberrations from the common type—till, when white men first visited the islands, they found them nearly all swarming with huge tortoises; and on almost every island the creatures were of a different species.

Though individual tortoises may live for 300 or 400 years, they are helpless things, and most of the species are now extinct; though remnants of the races which remain are being carefully preserved, and some of the islands, as the Seychelles, from which the original forms have disappeared, are now being colonizel with representatives from other islands. There is one island where tortoises still linger, which the tenant holds on a yearly rental of, among other items, a pair of tortoises; and this pair are carefully planted elsewhere.

At Tring there is a very remarkable series of these giant land testaceans (as well as some gigantic turtles), including fossil specimens of long-vanished types and representatives of other extinct island races. Among them is one historic creature which when it lived weighed 650lb. and was the largest tortoise known. Another, after an eventful life of much travelling in solitary state, came to Mr. Rothschild from Australia and was deposited in Regent's Park. But, being only one and a half centuries old or so, not having yet attained its full growth and being still coltish, it killed itself by over-indulgence. Here it stands, craning its long neck as if delivering a sermon on the vanity of youth.

CRABS AND MAN-EATING FISHES.

Among the sea creatures the eye will be caught by a gigantic specimen of the long-legged Japanese crab, but the same eye will probably overlook the comparatively diminutive specimen beside it, which is its female. So great is the disparity in size of the two sexes that until recently they have been supposed to be different species.

Fishermen will here find stuff of which to make dreams to their heart's content. The collection of British fishes is probably unique, and with them are specimens of all the more famous fish from all over the world. There is a huge 700lb. jewfish from Florida waters which was landed by a woman with rod and line; and an almost equally enormous Californian black sea bass. Mr. Roosevelt has recently told us much about the piranha, the small, ferocious man-eating fish of the South American rivers. There is another smaller fish, represented here, which also attacks man in a dreadful way if he goes unprotected into the water; but more formidable than either is the great aripaima, also South American, of which there is a specimen as big as a well-grown tarpon, which bites as savagely as an alligator and is infinitely swifter; and of this the natives of South America have horrid tales to tell.

From the fishes and reptiles to the birds is biologically a comparatively short and direct road, with one yawning gap the only surviving stepping-stone in which is the famous fossil bird-lizard, the archaeopteryx, of which there is a cast here; while the collection of the most primitive forms of birds, the *ratitae*—ostriches, emus, cassowaries, and so forth—is one of the chief features of the museum. The work which has been done at Tring in connexion with the cassowaries is known to naturalists all over the world.

UNDISCRIMINATING BIRDS.

If you look out from the front of the house now across the noble park you will probably see, in friendly neighbourhood to cows and horses, groups of emus feeding. Cassowaries also used to be at large in Tring; but like Artemus Ward's bear they were too "unreliable." The emus are not always the sweetest natured of creatures; and it is on record that both visitors to Tring and members of the household have had some discomfiting moments when the birds have not approved of them. But the cassowaries were much worse than the emus, and they were so sadly lacking in discrimination in the objects of their animosity that it become impossible to keep them at large.

Besides mounted specimens the collection of cassowary heads here is the finest in existence and shows the extraordinary range of brilliant coloration in the wattles and casques of the head—blue, yellow, green, orange, scarlet, violet, red-purple, and peacock blue. The original paintings from the heads made to illustrate Mr. Rothschild's work upon the subject make effective wall decoration for parts of the galleries. Besides the still surviving races of these great ostrich-birds are relics of the extinct species, fossil remains of moa and aepyornis, with some of the huge eggs and a footprint of a moa in the rock.

But these are only the beginning of the birds. As has been said, there are mounted in the public rooms over 3,000 birds of all kinds, with 215,000 additional skins in the scientific collections.

SHOULD WOMEN BE PRIESTS?

VICAR SUGGESTS REVIVAL OF OFFICE OF ABBESS

Should women become priests? It is not unlikely that in the autumn a conference of Church women will be held in England to discuss the whole question. The organisers of the movement are said to have received some fifty sympathetic letters from women on the subject, but the clergy, for the most part, are distinctly opposed to the idea of such a drastic revolution.

"The moment is most inopportune for a conference on the matter," said Canon J. G. Simpson, of St. Paul's Cathedral, to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "It would undo the good that women have already done, for it would certainly create suspicion in the minds of those who are coming round to the belief that women ought to have a great share in Church government. I don't say that the whole teaching of the Church is against the entry of women to the priesthood. But the question doesn't seem to me to be one of practical politics—not at this juncture, at any rate.

"Would God that all the Lord's people, including women, preached the joyful news," said Prebendary Carlile, founder of the Church Army, "but the priesthood and episcopate have always been for men only. Our Church Army sisters, however, are trained to exhort, and if the Bishops and clergy approved, they surely might, as in the Roman and Nonconformist Churches address women at exceptional gatherings in church."

The Vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street (Rev. G. F. Holden), who is a keen suffragist, told "The Daily Chronicle" representative that before women could be ordained, the Roman, Greek, and Anglican Churches would have to join together in the pronouncement of a decree.

"And that," he went on, "is never likely to happen. I believe that women ought to have a greater part in all forms of government, and there is nothing in the essential teaching of the Church to prevent such an innovation. But it is such a huge matter that it could not possibly be decided by the Church of England alone. What one diocese here and there thought of the matter would be immaterial. Very few clergy, I think, would favour a conference to discuss the subject.

RIGHTS OF AN ABBESS.

"It seems to me that a possible solution might be found in the revival of the ancient office of abbess, now extinct in the Church of England. Women have always had tremendous power in the Roman Catholic Church as the heads of important orders, and in olden days an abbess had practically every right a bishop had, except that of administering the Sacraments. If a similar office could be instituted in the Church of England it might help matters. And, as it is, our deaconesses have considerable power. But I certainly don't think the time is ripe now for the holding of a conference on the ordination of women."

There does not appear to be a great desire for a discussion of the subject among women.

"I don't know anything about the conference," said the secretary of the Church League for Woman Suffrage. "We are concerned only with getting the Parliamentary vote and votes on Church councils."

Asked for her personal views on woman's entry to the priesthood, she replied: "I really have no opinion on the subject. I haven't even thought about it."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" states that Sikhs are so much pleased at suppression of the pamphlet called "Khalsa Panth Ki Haqiqat" which is now the subject of a state prosecution in Patiala that they have voluntarily decided to suspend all political agitation, whether about the Komagata Maru, the case of Rikubganj Gurdwar, or Arda Sikh controversy, in order to avoid embarrassment to Government at a time when the Irish and the Suffragists have ceased to agitate.

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HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD NORFOLK.

BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.

LONDON, July 14.

Since my last we have had a continuation of the fine weather with quite an unusual degree of heat, making the daily motor trips we have had, all the more pleasant. It is rather an odd thing that not very long ago H. and I. should have been discussing the decadence of the growing of the oak, which in the days of wooden ships, supplied the "wooden walls" which made England the great Empire she is, and behold we find ourselves in a county where every hedge row is lined with fine oaks, where the numerous woods are mostly oak, and where we have already discovered at least three fine avenues of the same noble tree. So Norfolk must have supplied the material for the wooden walls as she did some of the fine admirals who commanded the fleets, for near here at Burnham Thorpe Nelson was born, and was educated at a school just close to the west front of Norwich Cathedral. Opposite to the school a statue of the great naval hero has been very suitably placed. One could not help trying to picture the delicate slip of a boy running up the quaint vaulted-roofed stairway to the school where he received the early part of his education, for he went to sea in his very early teens; this delicate and always, youthful appearance was ever a difficulty to him, and militated not a little against the promotion he was so eager for, and which he so well earned. It is all the more credit to him that he should have reached the eminence he did against such natural disadvantages.

TWO OLD SEA DOGS.

At Cockthorpe were born two other old sea dogs only a little less renowned, Sir John Narborough and Sir Cloudesly Shovel, while Sir Christopher Myngs was born at Salthouse only a few miles away. Nelson's achievments and dramatic end have overshadowed much of the equally great doings of many fine men, but if one cares to read about the careers of the three men who were his predecessors one finds that they too were not a little instrumental in building up the glory of their beloved country, and North Norfolk must be proud of having given to the world such a quartette of gallant Admirals. Myngs fell in the great four days' battle between Monk and Van Tromp, and I cannot resist giving the invaluable Pepys' account of what happened at the burial of the Admiral. "About a dozen able, lusty and proper men came to the coachside with tears in their eyes, and one of them that spoke for the rest began, and says to Sir W. Coventry. We are here a dozen of us that have long known and served our dead commander Sir Christopher Myngs, and have now done the last office of laying him in the ground. We would be glad we had any other to offer after him, and in revenge of him. All we have is our lives; if you will be pleased to get His Royal Highness to give us a fireship among us all, here is a dozen of us, out of all which choose you one to be commander, and the rest of us, who ever he is, will serve him, and, if possible, do that shall show our memory of dead commander and our revenge." I found this in expressibly touching for "greater love hath no man than this" that he should lay down his life for his friend. It might be well to explain what the dangerous thing was they asked to be permitted to do, for it meant going to an practically inevitable death. An old hulk or disrated ancient man-of-war was filled with explosives and sailed by such gallant souls, as secretly as might be, preferably at night, right up to the enemies' line of abttle amongst their ships, and was there set on fire with the hope that if she did not set on fire the ships immediately near her, that when she blew up, the burning debris sent far and wide would do a mischief to those further off as well, so you can understand the desperate nature of their proposal. Also, it is interesting to read one of the very few letters written by Sir Cloudesly Shovel and the still fewer which have been preserved. It was written to his brother-in-law one Shorten, who lived in the village of Morston and was addressed from the coast of France, where he says "King James was reedy to imbark with twenty thousand french in order to make a bloody warr on our country" and concludes. This with my duty to my mother, humbly craving her blessing, also my love to my sister and youselfe and all friends, I remain your loving brother, Claud Shovel.

A FRUITFUL COUNTRY.

I had little idea that the country round about was so fruitful; it is at this time lush with crops, and gives an idea of great prosperity with its wide stretches under cultivation of cereals of all kind and its large point forms from which we get a daily supply of many kinds of refreshing and delicious fruits at a moderate cost. I suppose it is on account of all this corn land that there is such a superabundance of larks; there is a never-ceasing chorus of lark song whereever you go, plainly to be heard even when going along in the Motor Car, and one is very seldom out of sight of a field showing red with poppies. Another thing I notice as wonderfully improved since I first had the pleasure of motoring now nine years ago, is the state of roads, and the sign posts and the warnings put up in regard to dangerous corners etc., as also the changed attitude of the people to the motor car. No doubt they have begun to find out what a deal of good, hard money the owners of cars are bringing to the country districts, for one always, these days, meets with civility often cordiality, and the villagers will cheer as one passes through, instead of throwing stones as has been our unfortunate experience in the early days of motoring. The height of the cliffs herabouts is fine and adds very much to the attractions of the place; there is a charming walk along the cliffs through Overstrand (delightful name) to the ruined tower on the edge of the Cliff, the scene of the song. "The Garden of Sleep" I expect the Tower is a good deal nearer the edge since that song was written for the sea is never ceasing its encroachments, as will be realised from the fact, that the present Lighthouse is the third erected, and that number two went "down cliff" only in 1335, together with the eastern part of the town. The present Cromer is also the third of its name, the original one being a hamlet to a large and thriving town of some importance in the fourteenth century but lies long since below the sea. The ruins of its church dedicated to St. Peter are said to be visible at very low tides in the shape of a mass of squared flints called the Church Rock. There is something romantically gruesome in looking down the cliff into the sea below and trying to realise that what is now sea for miles, was not so remarkably long ago; the same sort of ground on which you are now standing with a busy town and port, and people who could as little realise as you can that in an equally short time sea would be flowing where you are now standing. Not far from the present Lighthouse, which looks safely enough inland, there occured a slide of cliff measuring some 200 yards in length by 20 in width as late as 1908, which happened on a perfectly calm day with a tide which did not reach the foot of the cliff below. Yet the enormous mass suddenly broke away and hurled itself into the sea, causing it to surge up into the air in a great volume and make a disturbance miles away. Two Overstrand Fishermen narrowly escaped being engulfed having to run all they knew for their lives across the danger zone after hearing a rumbling which told them of the approaching fall. Evidently, there are no stores of building stone in the county for churches and all other buildings are made of rounded pebbles set in mortar; not very lasting as the state of some of the churches seems to indicate. For instance, the very fi church of North Walsham not far from this, standing on quite a good height, has only the ruins of a tower which was 146 feet high, the fall of which, over 100 years ago was attributed to bad building, but more likely to the wearing away of the mortor by the action of wind and weather, for there is perforce, nearly as much mortar as stone.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ALTAR.

The church itself is quite worth a visit, as it is a fine building in the prevailing perpendicular style, with its lofty arches and great windows with beautiful tracery. The verger says it is the largest Church except that of Yarmouth in England; I am not quite prepared to think that, but it has two, I should fancy, almost unique possessions which are worth going to see. One of them is an old altar table with the following inscription which shows that it dates from ante-Reformation times "The bodie of oure Lord Jesus Christe which was givven for the, preserve thye soule and bodie untoe everlastinge life." In betwixt and above "the bodie" is inscribed in small letters on the border smoothed for the purpose, the words and "Bloode," showing that the altar was used in the time of the Roman Catholics who did, and do not receive "the Blood" but only "the bodie of Christ" and that after the Reformation the former word was inserted. Heaven only knows why the beautiful old oak has been painted a bright green with the lettering and ornamentations brightly gilded! The other possession, is the most wonderful, mighty, oak chest two inches thick, entirely covered with sheathing of 2 1/2 inch wide iron stripe with old hasps and locks themselves valuable curious; in this was kept, no doubt, the treasure of the Church in altar plate and jewelled vestments, which must have filled the Cromwellan plunderers with unholy glee. The verger said it was all ho and the Churchwarden together could do to lift the lid only. We went to Norwich one day, from an antiquarian's point of view a happy hunting ground, andf rom anyone's point of view an extremely fascinating place, beginning with its Cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture imaginable.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Now I am especially atracted to Norman work; its great simplicity and solidity appeal to me very much as well as the gracefulnes of its rounded arches and the force of its massive pillars. I should think Norwich Cathedral has a unique distinction in having been built from the the choir to the end of the Lady Chapel at the east end, in five years by its founder, who had brought the stone to build it from Caen in Normandy, he being a Norman by birth. The rest, i.e. Naor and west end was added by his successor also in comparatively short while, so that the whole building is very much in the one style. The roofing is fifteenth century replacing the plain oak of the original which was destroyed by fire, and there is an odd attempt at altering the old work by filling up some of the old clerestorey windows and adding perpendicular ones, better seen from the Cloisters. I do not propose to be a guide book to the edifice as a most excellent one may be purchased from the vergers for the large sum of one penny, but I would just say, that a visit to the wonderful building will amply repay any time and trouble taken in doing it. The Norman castle keep is also greatly worth seeing, and the timbered buildings, one of which just opposite to the western gateway to the cathedral has two of the oddest figures supporting its porch. They represent a Samson and a Hercules of hideous mien and gigantic proportions, the one with his famous jawbone of an ass, and the other with his club and a covering of the skin of the Numean lion. They are painted a dirty white, amusingly incongruous to their surroundings, and enhancing their own ugliness. One could really spend days ex-and over the shops alone savour of much that is ancient and interesting, but we were only birds of passage and contended ourselves with a full two hours' worth of pleasure.

THE HYDRO-PLAGUE—AVRI.

It was an odd coincidence that I should have said in my last letter that I had seen no hydro-plane flying, but that I hoped to do so before I returned to India, that the very next day there were posters announcing the arrival of the "Daily Mail" Hydro-plane two days after, and that there would be a two days' demonstration from the beach, when passengers would be taken up. We saw the arrival of the "Avri" as she was called, and had a good look at her at close quarters as she remained on the beach while the tent was being pitched for her stable. The most remarkable thing about the machine to my mind was the lightness and fragility of the structure; the planes and a sort of steering or steadying arrangement at the stern were made of light steel and oiled or waterproofed silk, it looked like, with guys of thin steel. The body looked as though made of thin steel plates, but all so sketchy, that one wondered how the structure could possibly support the heavy engine as well as the two men. The propellor was two bladedone, each blade about four feet long, and the whole machine made a great noise when it was flying, a deep buzzing which could be heard all over the town. The men in her really had bad luck, for the next day there was a sea-fog on, so thick that no flight could be attempted; the next day they made a flight in the morning when the fog lifted slightly, and it was a weird experience to hear the big buzzing quite near and be able to see nothing, and then suddenly to see the huge insect-like craft dart out of the mist and whirl about as though it were a big dragonfly, to be as quickly blotted out by the white vapour. That afternoon it cleared up a little and they flew all about the place, but we were away inland so did not see it. Sunday, a lovely, hot, clear day followed, and on the Monday they tried more flying, but something went wrong with the engine, and the last we saw of the "Avro" was being taken away in sections on horse-drawn wagons under the supervision of two exceedingly "sick" airmen. H. said he would have much liked to have had a ten minutes' flight had he the four pounds to spend on it, and I should not have minded his doing it as long as they kept over the sea, which has the advantage of being soft to fall into. To-day is the first continuously wet day we have had since we landed in England on 8th May, so we really have "no call" to complain. We like the place and the people as much as ever, and the smaller places near at hand along the coast, are even more charming, in *summer*, let me add. We are hoping to have some sailing on the Broads for which this county is renowned, but methinks, we shall find it rather pernickety and tame after the sailing we get in Bombay.

"WIRELESS" FOR SHIPS.

BILL TO MAKE IT COMPULSORY.

When the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea broke up at the beginning of this year, one of its recommendations was that, generally speaking, every foreign-going ship that had on board, or carried 50 persons or more, should be fitted with a wireless telegraphy installation.

A Bill to give effect to that recommendation, and to carry out, with some exceptions, the provisions of the International Conference, is now in Commitee of the House of Commons. On July 21st members were handed copies of a letter from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi International Marine Communication Co., which outlines a preliminary agreement arrived at between the Board of Trade and the Marconi Company.

The object of this agreement, says the "Daily Chronicle," is to prevent shipowners (who, if he Bill becomes law, will have to fit their ships with wireless telegraphy) from having to pay an unduly heavy price, and it provides that the Board of Trade shall appoint two persons to examine into the figures quoted by the shipowners as a proper charge in respect of services, supply of installations and other matters.

When the agreement is finally settled it will apply to:—

Any British ship, within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Acts, registered in the British Isles, or, if the Board so desire, in India, or in the Crown Colonies, but not to ships registered in any of the self-governing Dominions.

SUPPLY OF OPERATORS.

The Marconi International Company will agree to fit a wireless installation which will satisfy the provisions of the Bill on any ship on being required by the owner to do so, and to maintain and repair such installations up to the standard of efficiency required by the Board of Trade, the shipowner to provide and maintain the necessary "shipowners' apparatus."

It is further provided that the company shall agree, "so long as the wireless installation remains their property, to supply such operators as are required by the shipowner." The shipowner, however, may supply the necesary operators himself, but must obtain the approval of the company to any operator so supplied. In that case, however, the shipowner must maintain the wireless installation at his own expense.

Shipowners, it should be explained, are at perfect liberty to go where they like for their supply, Clause 9 of the preliminary agreement being as follows:—

It is, of course, understood that nothing in the agreement imposes any obligation on any shipowner to obtain a wireless installation, or operators, or other services from the company, rather than from any other source of supply.

At the close of his letter Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, representing Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, expresses on behalf of the directors his willingness to produce the company's books, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the proposed agreement and also to satisfy the Committee of the House that "the Marconi International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., is possessed of sufficient authority in connection with the patents to enable it to enter into the proposed agreement."

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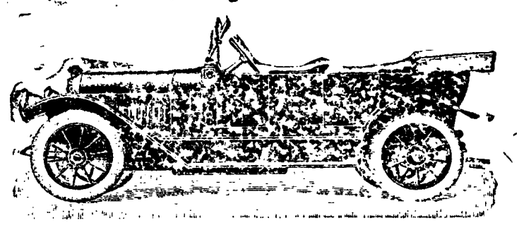
Peugeot



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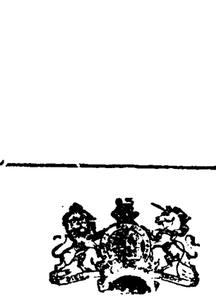

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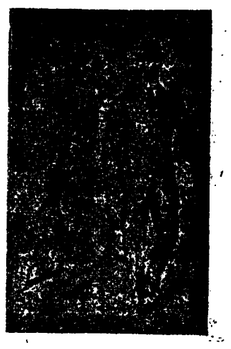

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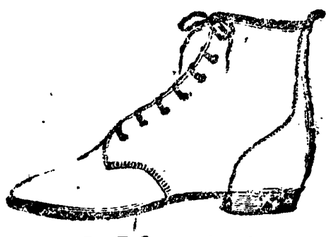

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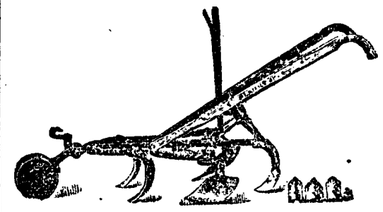

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.